INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. XVI NO. 241 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ... SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

[Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
Sep.	Razmak@ ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,602
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
"	Narkunda x ..		16,572
"	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
"	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
"	Mooltan x ..		20,847
"	Ranchi ..		16,650
"	Macedonia* ..		11,120
Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
"	Maloja x ..		20,837
"	Razmak ..		10,602
"	Malwa* ..		10,953
"	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,038
"	Rajputana ..		16,568
"	Mantua* ..		10,946
"	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
"	Ranpura ..		16,601
"	Morea* ..		10,953
"	Razmak ..		10,602
Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
"	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
"	Rawalpindi @		16,619
"	Rajputana ..		16,568
"	Maloja x ..		20,837
Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
"	Ranpura ..		16,601
"	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
"	Nalders* ..		16,038
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
"	Mantua* ..		10,946
"	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
"	Narkunda x..		16,572
Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana*	8427
11th Apr.	Domala*	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 80	£ 103
	C	£ 53	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	2 Oct
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@ 10 "
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 "

*Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 "	4 Nov
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov'

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 "	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN",

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
28th Sept.	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
28th Sept	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
1st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru ..	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG",
Telephone—21072.

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WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

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To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
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Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
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AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS			ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,58,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 " "	3,91,39,000	1926	" 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 " "	4,68,04,075	1927	" 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
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Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
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Bombay Chronicle

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY qualified COMPOUNDERS for Bikaner State Service on Rs. 18/- p.m. to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31128

WANTED—A PENSIONER GOVERNMENT EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT or INSPECTOR for the appointment of Excise Superintendent in the Jhabua State. A knowledge of Hindi is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to G. C. DHADDA, Dewan Darbar Jhabua, C. I.

A 31127

WANTED—QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100-5-130. Free Quarters or Rs. 10/ p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31124

WANTED—For Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind, (affiliated as a FIRST GRADE COLLEGE to the University of Bombay) a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH to teach upto the B. A. Honours standard of the Bombay University, on a salary of Rs. 250-15-400 or 200-15-300 (first increment Rs. 10/-) Grade and starting salary according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. Probation till 10th October 1929. Applications with statement of qualifications, age, previous experience, minimum salary required, copies of testimonials etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 10th October, 1928. Selected gentleman will be required to join from 14th November, 1928. N. V. THADANI, Principal, Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.

A 31142.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Cedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30617

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. FREE ENLISTMENT concession till 25th October, 1928. For July result and rules enclose two annas stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Ltd., Bombay 2.

L R1195.

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P

A TOOTH in the Heard is better than ten in a Plate, and to save it use PYRO-KILL which cures Pyorrhea, Gum-boil, Toothache, Stops bleeding stones and cures all dental diseases the fruitful sources of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diabetes etc. Pyro-Kill also makes a slightly loosened teeth strong. Generally one phial sufices the above diseases Rr. 2 a phial. PARK CO. Kashmir.

P. R1196.

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., have REMOVED their Stores and Offices from "Times" Building, Fort, Bombay, to ORUKSHANK ROAD, near ESPLANADE POLICE COURT, from 27th September, 1928.

3114

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1928, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati, Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and "vice versa" will have to proceed along the followings Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Rood, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face south-east of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to **both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.**

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st August, 1928.

31111

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made by The Administrator of the Estate of John Stanford Shortt deceased, late of Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited, Sabainago, the registered holder of 100 fully paid shares of Rupees ten each numbered 11905052 to 11905151 in Burma Corporation Limited, for the issue of a duplicate certificate on the ground that the Original Share Certificate No. 3178, possibly with form of transfer signed in blank attached thereto, has been LOST.

Any person in possession of such lost Share Certificate is requested to communicate with Burma Corporation Limited, P. O. Box No. 801, Rangoon, within 30 days from this date.

HENRY PONSFORD,
Secretary.

Dated 21st September, 1928.

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 60 Tons Pig Lead of the best quality, soft, and of a minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must strictly conform to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1928.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

25th September, 1928.

31151

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4992 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi, widow and others) and pursuance to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 18th March, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Auctioneers' Rooms, 120, Apollo Street.

All those Oarts called Waree Charbhoy, Waree Palkhi, Waree Pardee, Waree Bunder consolidated into one lot and forming one Waree or Oart in Varsova to the East side of the Road leading to the Bazar (in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, admeasuring about 5 acres 7-3|4 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 60, 70, 76, 71 and bounded on the East partly by the Oart of Miya Valad Shaik Ali Vandnkar, partly by the Oart of Bhaskar Makund and partly by the Oart of Kupeboo Munji, on the West by the public road leading to the village Bazar, on the South by the Oart of Kumbala Bucha, and on the North by the Oart of Jao Pedru and partly by the Road belonging to the Oart and leading to the village Bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Dalpatram Ravishanker Khakhar, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Moroba Trilokekar and in the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th August, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 18th October next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Naigaum Cross Road at Dadar admeasuring about 2005 Square Yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 64, 17, New No. 14587, C|14543, New Survey Nos. 1|1190, 5, b|1191, Cadastral Survey No. 16 Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6483 (3) 6467, Street No. 34, 50B, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhiva Vithoo Agree and partly by that of Framji Edulji Nentinen, on the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Krishnarao Raghunathji on the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Framji Edalji Nentinen and on the South by Naigaum Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—

SYD CHAPLIN

In the most Hilarious Uproarious Comedy Classic ever made:—

THE BETTER OLE

Immortalizing the Historic Role of:—

OLD BILL

Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairns-father's Brain.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.

DAWN

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

as

NURSE CAVELL

The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.

THREE FACES EAST

With an all star Cast.

JETTA GOUDAL
ROBERT AMES
CLIVE BROOK

She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him—?

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CHER PINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

A Dancing Revue Co.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-MORROW

IS THE DAY WHEN

THE IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S

Newest production

THE

SAINTED DEVIL

Featuring

ERMELINE

Written and Directed by

B. P. MISRA, B.A.

will be screened at your favourite

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GENE TUNNEY

vs

JACK DEMPSEY

IN THE RETURN FIGHT AND A FUNNY COMEDY

STOP THAT MAN

TO-MORROW

THE SUPREME EVENT OF THE SEASON

AT

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.

MATINEE AT 3-30 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday.

Note the Change in Time.

CARL LAEMMLE'S

$2,000,000

Production of

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S AGE ENDURING NOVEL

the Mammoth Motion Picture!

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Complete at each Show from the beginning to the end

Direct from its Sensational Run

Six Months on Broadway, New York. Five Months in Piccadilly, London.

A Score of Principals
High Cast of Many Hundreds
Superb Direction.

Pronounced, Acclaimed and

IS the Greatest Human Drama ever Screened.

Thousand have Read the Book Millions will See the Picture.

Book your Seats well in advance otherwise accommodation cannot be Guaranteed!

Commencing from

TO-MORROW

MADAN THEATRES' MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION

"DURGESH NANDINI"

Great Historical Romance—Screen Version of well-known Bengali Author

BABU BANKIMCHANDRA

Featuring

Shrimati Sitadevi

Peerless beauty of the screen

Story of Great Mogul's time.

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW

Please Note

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

A QUIET OPENING—PRICES RISE ON UNFAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—FEARS OF FROST—PORTION OF ADVANCE LOST ON PROFIT-TAKING—FUTURES 26 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER—

New York, Sept. 26.

A narrow, quiet and irregular market prevailed during the morning with trading light. Opening prices were 5 points to 10 points lower and a rally afterwards due to complaints of crop deterioration from various sections of the Cotton belt. The opening weakness was soon wiped off and prices fully increased 17 points under an increased demand from local operators and trade interests were buying. The strength was also due to the publication of the weekly weather report, which confirmed bullish anticipations. Near months were also strengthened by further reports of an improving demand for dry goods. Firmness over the forthcoming October Bureau report was accentuated by excessive damage in the Eastern belt and the feeling is unanimous in looking for some reduction in the crop estimate. The demand fell off in the afternoon and prices eased 16 back owing to scattered realising and Southern Hedging. Bulls are impressed with the outside demand to expand as a result of continued adverse crop reports and fears of frost. The market closed at a rise of 26 points for near months while distant deliveries gained 18 to 21 points. Spot Cotton was 25 Points up at 19.15c.

The New Orleans futores market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 26 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 22 points to 18.40c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

January highest 18.98 (12.29 p.m.) lowest 18.52 (at the opening).

October highest 19.12 plus .47 lowest 18.55—.10.

From New York:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable; damage to crop is more than expected in Eastern Belt in consequence of unfavourable weather. Trade conditions continue improvement. Tendency seems upward for the time being."

"Deterioration report continues. Don't like short side."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect irregular market temporarily; ultimately higher."

Reuter:—"Market is active and strong on general buying, influenced by fears of frost and a better spot demand."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., dated the 26th instant:—

"Bullish weekly weather report appears to be discounted."

From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

Date 25th instant:—"New York cables: Spots wanted by Russia, Japan, India."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 26.

October	18.91 plus .26
December	18.86 plus .22
January	18.82 plus .25
March	18.67 plus .17
May	18.66 plus .20
Middling Spot	19.15 plus .25

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 26.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
October	18.93
January	18.81
March	18.74
New York. Noon Call—	
October	18.97
January	18.86
March	18.78
New Orleans.—9-30 a.m.—	
October	18.19
January	18.27
March	18.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 26.

October	18.19 plus .26
January	18.29 plus .23
Middling Spot	18.40 plus .22

LIVERPOOL

AMERICAN SPOT PRICES REDUCED 4 POINTS—MIDDLING AMERICAN 10.35D—AMERICAN FUTURES STEADY 7 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER—UNFAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS—SOME TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—SHORT COVERING—OUTSIDE BUYING—EGYPTIAN FUTURES QUIET 22 TO 19 POINTS LOWER—EMPIRE FUTURES STEADY 9 POINTS UP—

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

A distinctly quiet tendency prevailed at the opening of the Liverpool futures market. In the morning there was narrow trading and but later on a better tendency prevailed when indications of an unfavourable weekly weather report coincided with a decidedly unsatisfactory daily report with regard to the Northern parts of the cotton belt, where fears of killing frost are prevalent owing to cooler weather. American futures opened at a decline of 18 to 19 points and with a small business prices at noon were 17 to 18 points below previous close. In the afternoon there was considerable outside buying in conjunction with short covering. Trade was also fixing call sales and prices steadily wiped off the declined and closed rather firm at a rise of 7 to 4 points. American spot prices were reduced by 4 points and middling American closed at 10.35d. per lb. and Sales amounted to 8,000 Bales.

Egyptian futures closed Easy 22 to 19 points lower. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices again declined to-day 25 points to 17.55d. per lb.

Empire futures were steady and closed at a rise of 9 points. January 9.76 and May 9.79.

East Indian Cotton Spot prices were reduced by points and sales amounted to 500 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10.02 a.M.—Garside Cables:—Deterioration past week about normal.

8-40 p.m.—Trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying—Fears of frost Tennessee.

Weekly Government weather Report:—Deterioration of crop in the Atlantics, elsewhere fairly good progress. Low temperatures checking maturity.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—"Atlantic Bad—Heavy Rains. Central States good progress has been made picking, ginning. Too cool for development. Oklahoma good. Texas poor. Deteriorated North-West. More outside interest. Firm on reports Frost Tennessee, Carolinas and fear U. S. Bureau will reduce estimate October. We think this likely."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains South Texas, slightly warmer. West Belt partly cloudy, balance fair"

10-20 a.m.:—"In consequence of the deterioration in the East, Think probable Government estimate of crop no larger, probably smaller. Prefer to buy on declines."

1-45 p.m.:—"Garside reports the storm in East Belt, lowered grades rather than reduced quantity. Weather somewhat better."

4-55 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report East Belt bad. Central Belt and Oklahoma good, but too cool. Texas poor little top crop."

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 26th September 1928.

Messrs. Mellar and Fentan:—

"Our private cables from America are bullish."

"Light frost is predicted in Northern belt."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Heavy rains done damage in Eastern belt."

"Especially Carolina, south-eastern Georgia."

"Reports shedding bolls rotting. Crop retarded by cool weather."

"Central belt excessive shedding Texas North West."

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

London December Sugar	13|2-1|4
London March Sugar	13|5-1|4
New York December Sugar	2.06
Rubber Oct|Nov|Dec	8-1|2
Liverpool October Wheat	8|11-1|4
Liverpool December Wheat	9|0-3|4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 26.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-1|2.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The local forward cotton market considerable firmness and steady buying by operators and option dealers. It is believed that the mill strike will soon end and prices will harden on buying by Mills. The general sentiment is inclined to look for further rise and sellers are nervous. There exists considerable short interest and bears are awaiting declines to cover treir floating short interests. Crop reports are satisfactory and the present outlook indicates a fairly big crop. The market opened to-day at Rs. 347|- for Broach Apl|May delivery and declined Rs. 1|8 on scattered selling. At this level there was steady speculative buying. Liverpool was due to open 1 point higher but it opened 2 points higher and Broach Apl|May was quoted at Rs. 350|8. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	....	349	0 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	.....	315	8 0
Bengal Dec|Jan	.....	282	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 349-8 for Broach A.-M. and ruled steady.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 27, 9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Weather cool; light to moderate rains Eastern belt, South Texas. Entire Belt cloudy."

Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 350.
Oomra. D.-J. 317.
Bengal D.-J. 282.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

December 227-0-0 plus 3.90.
March 227-2-0 plus 3.60.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Sept. 27. Cwts
Wheat	5,762
Linseed	1,243
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	304
Gingellyseeds	235
Groundnuts	1,945
Castorseed	857
Rice	32,616
Myrabollams	101
Cottonseed	2,042
Gram	1,057
Joowar	3,583
Maize	7
Bajree	277
	Tons
Coal	7,240

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Bengal D.|J.	282
Broach A.|M.	349
Oomra D.|J.	316

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Southern	342	337	330	323
Comptah	..	357	347	337

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

200	Toyomankwa	Bengal	255
200	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Bengal	271
200	G. G. Kesha	Nagar	275|280
500	Do.	Shenabad	290
200	Do.	Berar	275
200	Do.	Hingoli	279
500	Volkart Bros.	Berar	265|270
100	Do.	Nagar	255
200	Japan T. & Co.	Nagar	250
100	Do.	Khirakya	302
200	Toyomankwa	Khamgnon	277
200	Arjun Khimjee	Sailu	240
200	K. Devchand & Co.	Bijapur	315
100	Virjee Ladha & Co.	Muthia	220
100	Mithubhai Nathoo	Nagar	280

To-day, Friday, Ready and Forward markets are closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brockers' Ass, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

London Ready 23-4.
London Forward 26-6.
America Cent 57-6.
China Opening 2-7-5; Closing 2-7-8.
Ready 59-12.
Bhadon Opening 59-5; Highest 59-12; Lowest 59-4; Now 59-12.
Tejimundi 0-6-0.
Asoje Opening 59-8; Highest 59-15; Lowest 59-7; Now 59-15.
Tejimundi 1-3.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Ready 21-6-3.
Bhadon 21-5-9.
Asoje 21-6.
National City 21-9-6.
N. Manordass 21-9.
N. Motilal 21-6-3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 31|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6.1/4 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 9|32 Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 276-1/2
Banks Selling T T 275-3|4.
Banks Buying T T 274-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1|2.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 126-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1|4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 137-3|4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 175-3|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|4.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90-5|8

CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.85 15|16 26th inst.
Shanghai|London nominal 2|7-3|8 27th inst.
London|Japan 1|10-5|8 26th inst.
London|Paris 124.10 26th inst.
London|Belgium 34.89 26th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19 26th inst.
London|Italy 92.80 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 25th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 24th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 25th inst. 26-1|4; 24th inst. 26-5|16.
Silver London Forward 25th inst. 26-3|8 24th inst. 26-7|16.
Silver New York Ready 25th inst. 57-1|4 24th inst. 57-3|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 25th inst. 4-3|16 p.c. 24th inst. 4-3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 25th inst 4-1|2 p.c.; 24th inst. 4-1|2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 mos. 3 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	1928-29	1927-28
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date	26-9-28 1313000	1819000
„ Yesterday do.	53000	59000
Exports to date do.	862000	888000
Stock at Ports 21-9-28	767000	1509000
„ Interior Towns do.	348000	511000
„ Liverpool 21-9-28	622000	1106000
Visible Supply 21-9-28	2255000	3771000
Quantity in Sight do.	1615000	2264000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Castorseeds:—September Opening Rs 48; Closing Rs. 47-11.

Castorseeds:—May Opening Rs. 48; Highest Rs. 48-2; Lowest Rs. 47-11; Closing Rs 47-13.

Cottonseeds:—January Opening Rs 4-6-9; Closing Rs. 4-6 4 1|2.

Groundnut Seeds.—February 56-2; Lowest Rs. 55-8; Closing Rs. 55-10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—Oct|Dec delivery sellers 28|3.

Linseed Oil naked, London ewt.—Jan|Apl delivery sellers 28|3-3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 26.

T T Berlin on London 20.34.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-1|4.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London 29.40
T T Milan on London 92.76.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.06.
T T London on Prague 163.56.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF VALUES

TATA IRON SHARES UP

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Cotton Mill Shares opened firm on hopes immediate end of the mill strke and firmness of raw Cotton. There is a cross section of operators who are awaiting to raid the market as soon as the effect of the ending of the strike is discounted under the plea that Mill Balance Sheets for the strike period will show considerable losses. Tata Iron shares opened firm and looked up. Burmah and Hydros shares ruled firm. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 843|12, 847|4, 840, 850, 848|12.
Fazul 782|8, 788|12, 780, 790, 788|12.
Pearl 507|8, 15, 7|8, 570.
Century 407|8, 10, 405, 415, 412|8.
Tata Iron Defd. 262|8, 258|12, 265.
Tata Iron Defd. 73|12, 75|4, 75.
E. D. Sassoon Ord. 0|11|9, 0|11|6.
Tapti Valley 755, 707|8.
India Bank 91|4, 91|12.
Vulcan Insurance 7|11, 7|12.
Scindia 15|3, 15|1.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 92|4, 93.
Tata Oil 32, 31|12.
Telephone Deb. 57|12, 57|14.
Bombay Uganda 28|12 29.
B. B. Petrol 4|8|6, 4|9|6.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10,380.
Apollo (50) nil. 5-1|2.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 848|12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 508|12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Centuries (100) (yr. 20). 412|8.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 153|12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6). 140.
Dawn (250) 35, 565.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Ans. 12.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-1|2.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 13.
Fazulbhoys Mills (250) 20, 788|12.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2, 122|8
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4, 368|12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 238-3|4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1|2), 223|12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 75, 1700.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 70.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) (yr. 30) 1,450.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168-3|4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 60, 1,610.
New Great Mills (200) 0, 250.
New City Mills (100) 105.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2, 218-3|4
Pearls Mills (250) 15, 520.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 380.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2, 83.
Simplex (250) 113|12.
Sholapur (1,00) 325, 6,030.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 437|12.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 125.
Tata Mills (500) 53|12.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,625.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 360.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ····, 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 817|8.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) Rs. 3|4, 219-1|4
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 273|2.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c. 237-1|2.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4|10.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2,050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jos Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100-15 Pd.) 11|4.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, 22.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,375.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Re. 1, 15.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 64.
Tata Iron Pref. (1st) 6 p.c. (150) 140.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 92|12.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 265.
Tata Iron (O) (75) Re. 1, 75.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1, 53.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (19) Rs. 1-4, 24|4.
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1|4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 121-1|4.
Indian Cement O. (250) 37|4.
Katni Cement D.O. (100), 258|12.
Katni Cement D. (40) 920.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 15-1|2.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 7-1|2 p.c. 13 7-16.
United Cement (100) 100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-1.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-8.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-0-6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 2nd October Sett:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1-6.
1945-55 Rs. 106.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3 Months 4-3|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1|2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. Market fell more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. There are no buyers in the market except at 1|16 below the quotation. Market closed with sellers at the rate.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.84-31|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.06.

Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 172-1|2.
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 32|8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 135.
Ahmedabad Pranaj (500) 14 p.c. 902|8
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. ((100) 6 p.c. 100.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 95. 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 150.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 701|4.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 150|10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1|2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (1,000) 30, 1091|4.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,050.
Tata Hydro Elec. (D) (100) 8 p.c. 110-1|2
Tata Power O. (1,000) 512|8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 930.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY

MONSOON ACTIVE IN N. E. INDIA

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 28.

Conditions remain unsettled in the Bay off the North Madras Coast. The monsoon continues active in Northeast India and scattered falls of rain have occurred in North of the peninsula. The weather is dry over the region extending from Frontier to United Provinces.

Rainfall has been general in Assam and local in Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces East, Rajputana East Konkan and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces West, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are.—Port Blair and Bassein one inch each; Mergui, Amherst and Mandalay a half; Dibrugarh four; Dhubri and Cherrapunji one and a half; Barisal, Bogra, Balasore and Purnea one; Calcutta three quarters; Sibsagar, Shillong and Ranchi a half; Udaipur one; Raipur three quarters; Nagpur and Ratnagiri one and a half; Bijapur one; Hyderabad (Deccan) three quarters; and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension in south of the peninsula.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept 27.

General Remarks.—Scattered falls of rain have occurred in the north of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen locally in the Central Provinces East, Rajputana East and the Konkan, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the central parts of the country. The air is more moist than usual in parts of Gujarat and Rajputana and drier and warmer in the central districts of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jaipur	0.01"
Kotah	0.13"
Nagpur	1.35"
Chanda	0.09"
Raipur	0.71"
Ratnagiri	1.43"
Karwar	0.05"
Malegaon	0.05"
Bijapur	1.20"
Hyderabad	0.70"
Mangalore	0.23"
Cochin	0.08"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27th September 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.841 inches (.007 below normal)

Barmeter (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 4 p.m (previous day) 29.742 inches (.14 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. + .009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 86.0 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 75.0 degrees (0.7 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of maxium of wind during 24 hours. 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4

Rainfall in 24 hours. 0.00

Total rainfall during the month 0.87

Total rainfall during the year 85.17

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27-9-28 Colaba Point. 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital. 0.02"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.16 Fort. 119.28 J. J. Hospital 92.13

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 58.86 Fort. 73.97 J. J. Hospital. 58.71

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point. 67.83 Fort. 100.91 J. J. Hospital. 82.06

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes.—October shipment sellers 42|9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes.—Sept|Oct shipment sellers 42|4-1|2.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels.—September shipment sellers Liverpool 45|9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|5-1|4.

Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|5-1|4

C. and F. Bombay.—Oct|Dec. per cwt 12|6-1|2

C. and F. Karachi.—Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|7-1|4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INNO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

In ful-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	97	553	403
Central India	....	878	5,161
Barsi and Nagar	116	309	801
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	557	342
Berar	136	2,307	2,603
Central Provinces	45	3,690	2,250
Total Oomras	394	8,294	11,650
Dholera	....	898	9,024
N.-W. Provinces	53	547	2,322
Rajputana	....	327	3,749
Sind-Punjab	....	....	2,005
Broach	362	1,109	1,948
Coompta and Dharwar	106	1,125	2,190
Westerns-Northerns	....	1,369	1,921
Cocoanada	1	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	109	5,732
Persian	....	30	964
American	....	514	16,603
Egyptian and African	....	2,045	2,206
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	916	17,268	60,314

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

1st Sept. to 20th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	994	31,469	22,172
Japan & China	2,610	74,177	31,326
Coast Ports	365	1,360	1,509
Up-country by Rail	....	7,309	2,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	24,141	12,932
Total	3,970	1,38,456	70,361

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	285	....	....
Bengal Fine	280	....	....
Bengal F.G.	265	....	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	....	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	....	....
Wardha-Hnigt Fine	320	310	....
Nagpur Fine	320	310	....
Yoetmal Fine	310	295	....
Arvi Fine	310	295	....
Amraoti Fine	305	280	....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	265	....
Mulkapur Fine	290	260	....
Khandesh Fine	275	255	....
Muthia Fine	....	....	....
Muthia F.G.	320	220	....
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265|75	....
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	265	....
Parbani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	270	....
Indore|Ujjain Fine	290	285	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265|70	....
Surat Fine	....	....	....
Broach Fine	330	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....	....
Westerns M.G.	310	....	....
Cambodia	395	....	....
Miraj|Sangli	320	....	....
Compta Good	335	....	....
Dhollera	....	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....	....

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Kronshna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Sept. 25.

Wheat ready	5	0	0	5	4	0
Wheat Maghar				5	5	6
Wheat Magh				5	7	6
Wheat Har				4	9	0
Gram ready	4	8	0	4	12	0
Gram Maghar				4	12	0
Gram Magh				4	13	0
Gram Jeth				3	11	3
Barley Maghar				3	15	6
Barley Jeth				3	6	6
Gwara Poh				3	3	0
Rapeseed Bisakh				7	0	0
Cottonseeds Maghar				3	8	3
Cottonseeds Poh and Magh				3	7	6

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The Weekly Weather report issued by the U. S. A. Government on the 26th inst. reads as under:—

High winds and heavy rains have flooded the lowlands, and there has been much damage in the more Eastern portions of the Belt, especially in North and South Carolina and South Eastern Georgia. The crop has deteriorated steadily, Bolls are rotting and seed is sprouting.

In the Central States the week generally has been fair, mostly cool.

Oklahoma:—Good progress has been made. Plants are opening nicely but prematurely in the dry Western areas. Picking advanced rapidly in the Central and Eastern portions.

Texas:—There has been little change in the general situation excepting deterioration in the North West. Cool and cloudy weather retarded opening in the Eastern portion.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' CHARTER

SPUR TO LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

"It should not be imagined, however, that its passing relieves the investor of that need for care and watchfulness which the ownership of money or money's worth involves. No act of Parliament can protect the man who is too careless or neglectful to take obvious precautions in regard to the disposal of his capital."

The Scotsman.

"Nohing has been greater advantage," says the Scotsman, "to the trade and industry of the country than the establishment of the principal of limited liability in connection with joint-stock companies. It had been made possible the vast aggregations of capital on which so much of our industrial success depends.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

"It has provided an outlet for the steady stream of savings resulting from the thrift of the whole people, and has enabled money previously hoarded to be used with fair safety and profit. To-day practically the whole of the British industry is organised an a basis of capital in co-operation with a strict limitation of liability for every individual participant.

"So vast a development could not have been carried through without many abuses, and it has been in the hope of remedying some at least of these that the Company Act has been carried through the Houses of Parliament.

"Only one section of the Act is to come into operation at once—that portion dealing with the swindling share-pusher. The reminder is to a wait the passing through the Parliament of a Consolidation Bill which it is hoped will bring company law into one intelligible whole. That Bill will be introduced next year. The delay was necessary, for much in the new Act is 'legislation by reference' that ascertainments of its exact requirements would have placed a tremendous strain on the company officials concerned.

"No such difficulty exists in connection with the section dealing with share-pushing. It is aimed directly at the swindler, who for years past has been selling worthless shares to the unwary always to his own profit and their loss. By trading on their simplicity, cupidity, and general ignorance with the aid of the glib tongue or a flamboyantly-worded circular immense sums in the aggregate have been lured from the pockets of those who could least afford them.

HAWKING OF SHARES STOPPED.

"The glib tongue is now silenced, for hawking of shares, or bonds, or 'units' is now prohibited under heavy penalties. The flamboyant circular will have its antidote, for every offer of any kind of security made through the post must be accompanied by a plain statement telling, so far as it is possible to tell, the truth regarding the 'investment' offered.

"It is, of course, too much to hope that all dealings of this class will cease. At least, however, it can be said that the new law makes the path of the new swindler more dangerous.

"For the rest the Act is a compromise between the contending factions of those who desire complete publicity and those who believe that leegilimate business should be assisted by secrecy. Shareholders who subscribe the capital which forms the basis of a company's business are entitled to exact and reasonable information regarding the operations of their concern.

"Too often at present accounts presented to them are more or less unintelligible without inside information which they cannot obtain. The new Act provides a distinct advance in this direction. Balancesheets will be more informative; some information is to be given regarding subsidiary companies, while it will be almost possible for shareholders to obtain some idea of the emoluments paid to their directors.

"The advance is merely in degree, however, and is far from the ideal of complete frankness and openness which appears desirable. When it is remembered, however, how substantial was the volume of opinion against further publicity; how strong were the pleas put forward that legitimate business would be hindered and handicaped, the fact that any progress at all has been made is a matter for congratulation.

WILL PROBABLY LAST TWENTY YEARS.

"Despite its limitations, the new Act certainly achieves something. It will probably be the basis of our commercial and industrial life for the next twenty years as its predecessor has been for the past twenty. Given the hearty co-operation of all 'men of good will' it can be made an effective instrument under which fraud can to a large extent be suppressed and legitimate business fortered and encouraged."

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 26.

Copper, English Best Selected £68-5|8

Copper, Beanziers £78.

Yellow Metal £65-3|4

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £20-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage £13-5|8

Tin, English Ingots £222-1|4.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18-5.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—Sept|Oct shipment. Hull sellers £15-12-6

Linseed, Bombay ton.—Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 26.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £22.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £54-1|2.

Eastern Bank £7-3|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-1|4 ex dividend.

Conversion Loan £77-1|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-5|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-7|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.

Consols £55-3|4.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-5|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

London, Sept. 25.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/4
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5 p.c.	£10-1/2-5/9
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock. 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71.1/8
Consols	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 26.

Demand Bills 484.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

	Opening	Closing.
September	.....	10.02 plus .07
October	9.63	9.86 plus .06
November	....	9.74 plus .05
December	.....	9.74 plus .04
January	9.51	9.73 plus .04
February	....	9.73 plus .04
March	9.54	9.76 plus .04
April	.....	9.76 plus .04
May	9.55	9.78 plus .04
June	.....	9.77 plus .04
July	9.57	9.77 plus .04
August	.....	9.72 plus .04
September	.....	9.69 plus .05
Middling Spot	....	10.35 — .04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.75—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.00—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.25—.05
Bengal, Good	6.50—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.75—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.00—.05
Oomra, Good	6.95—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.25—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.55—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.45—.05
Broach, Fine	8.70—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.95—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 26.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Dec|Jan shipment sellers £8-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Sept|Oct shipment sellers £17-5.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-15.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Oct.	Jany.
New York 19-9-28:—	Oct 17.68;	Jan 17.63; May 17.57.
New York 26-9-28:—	Oct 18.91;	Jan 18.82; May 18.66.

Total Oct plus 1.23; Jan plus 1.19; May plus 1.09.

	Oct.	Jany.
Liverpool 19-9-28:—	Oct 9.10;	Jan 8.99; May 9.05.
Liverpool 26-9-28:—	Oct 9.86;	Jan 9.73; May 9.78.

Total Oct plus .76; Jan plus .74; May plus .73.

The recovery which we indicated a week ago was probable has come sooner than we had expected. The sentiment in the American markets swung round quickly. At the low level of a week or two ago it was evident the market had been discounting a crop of at least 15 million bales. During this month the weather has not been good enough to encourage large crop ideas, and if the crop is going to be no more than say 14-1|2 million bales the market was too low. The Ginners' report which was published during the week stating that 2,498,000 bales had been ginned up till 15th September, was another reminder that this is a late crop which therefore will require better than normal weather during the autumn months if a satisfactory yield is to be secured. Speculators are again taking more interest in the bull side of the market and this, together with the fact that the trade which had bought so little for several months have again been replenishing their supplies, has been more than sufficient to absorb the hedge selling which must be done at this time of the year. In view of the many reports of deterioration which are being received we are now inclined to the belief that this year's crop will probably be nearer 14 than 15 million bales. If this belief should turn out to be justified then we are of opinion that prices will ultimately work higher, and we advise purchases in all quiet markets.

In sympathy with the American market the local market has also improved and hedge contract prices have advanced about Rs. 20 per candy. There has been a moderate demand from Exporters, but mostly for Old Crop cotton. The Mill Strike continues. The relative steadiness of the local market is due to a temporary shortage of Contracts owing to the fact that our New Crop has not yet started to move in bulk. Once this occurs we look for a wide parity between Indian and American cotton as we look like having another large Indian crop which will be difficult to finance owing to the weak financial condition of the general cotton trading community. We can only advise purchases of Indian cotton on good breaks.

The recent rains in the cotton districts have further improved the crop outlook.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Ready prices have dropped by about 4 annas per cwt. in Tuesday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has ruled quiet to-day and prices remained almost unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13 8 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|5-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S S Howara Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

S S Chayebasa Rs. 8 5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment August Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment September Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 8-5 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Quiet.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Ex GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 674 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 557 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 157 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

September	16.75—.22
October	16.85—.22
November	17.00—.22
December	17.22—.19
January	17.14—.19
February	17.14—.19
March	17.28—.20
April	17.28—.20
May	17.38—.20
June	17.38—.20
July	17.44—.22
August	17.44—.22
September	17.54—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.55—.25

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: 2ND. DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the races of the second day of Second Meeting to be run on Saturday (29th instant). The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.:—

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Pekin 9-10, Weldon 9-6, Selman 9-1, Amin 8-10, Amood 8-4, Mahdoor 8-5, White Silk 8-1, Khalil Beg 8-0, Red Flag 8-5, Mahfouz 8-3, Waterloo II 8-3, Mayiah 8-2, Azedin 8-1, Good Gold 7-13, Orange Prince 7-12, My Bow 7-12, Dawood 7-11, Hoojaz 7-11, Sinnan 7-9, Stability 7-8, Fairdoss 7-6, Masud Beg 7-6, Hishan 7-2.

THE RIPON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Henrietta 9|7, Andante 9|4, Tynah 9|4, Mahableshwar 9|2, The Fliver 8|11, Rose-at Air 8|11, Lady Junior 8|10, Sir Tristram 8|9, Italian Poet 8|8, Indian Imp 8|7, Royal Gem 8|3, Bright Story 8|2, Dalcassian 8|2, Ebony 8|1, Golden Charm 7|13, Meena 7|0.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Coed Canlas 9|2, Fun of the Fayre 8|13, Eclair 8|10, Pride of Priestown 8|9, Hoppy 8|6, Aldergrove 8|6, The Bow 7|6, Ian Ban 8|8, Tristan 8|5, Nydia 8|4, My Realm 8|4, Gay Christian 8|4, Jovial William 7|8, King's Yellow 7|5.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Dark Blue 9|7, Tycho 9|6, Ganvros 9|3, Star of France 8|9, King's Heron 7|4, Lucky Man 8|7, Killaloo 8|7, Knight's Cross 8|6, Kilbuck 8|2, Bentoi 8|0, Sadir 7|13.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Santock 9|4, The Typhoon 7|9, Burgos 9|2, Cul de Sac 8|13, Ardley 8|11, Quick Toi 8|10, Lipstown 8|5, Birdwood 8|7, Shri Narayan 8|3, Nansen 8|3, Raphael 7|12, Riverine 7|7.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Wedding Day 9|3, Pack Up 8|13, Puffin 8|12, The Monk 8|11, Eddy 8|8, Ballybrophy 8|11, Modesty 8|10, Gorbio 8|7, Polecate 8|6, Lady Theo 8|5, Four Square 8|4, Arlette 8|2, Starter 7|5, Timbucktoo 7|0.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 9,000 from Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Red Prince 9|7, Amar 9|3, France 8|6, O'Brien 8|1, Salonie 8|0, Garibaldi 8|13, Saifulzaman 8|6, Gooliab 8|6, Dhidha'a 8|3, Ahyid 8|3, Aasuf 8|3, Royal 8|2, Roulette 8|0, Baig 8|0, Radha'a 7|12, Moofid 7|10, Cheerio 7|8, Humerous 7|6, Roman 7|0.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Atreas 9|6, Cap-a-Pie 8|11, Free From Care 7|13, My Lord 8|10, Red Hawk 8|7, Aborigine 8|6, Coster Boy 8|3, Gift o' the Glen 8|2, French Briar 7|13, Joe's Luck 7|7, Restoration 7|7, Mario 7|5.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Darial II 9|12, Wooer 8|10, Affable 8|6, Vesington Planet 7|13, Bayonne 7|2.

THE RIPON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Sir Stingo 9|7, Tales of Essex 9|5, Kaledin 9|2, Sea Chariot 8|13, This Freedom 8|11, Purser 8|11, Silver Charm 8|9, Rogney Pogney 8|8, Beaver Puff 8|8, Arren Rose 8|5, Jubilant 8|2, Jayanti 8|1, Co-Respondent 8|0, Bonaparte 7|13, Some Lady 7|5.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,83,72,80
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,03,43,74
Gold coin on bullion	29,76,33
Silver bullion under coinage	2,70,26
In England:—	
Gold coin and bullion	nil
Silver bullion	nil
In His Majesty's Dominions:—	
Gold coin and bullion	nil
In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions:—	
Gold coin and bullion	nil
Silver bullion	nil
Securities purchase price:—	
In India	42,36,63
In England	5,45,84
Internal Bills of Exchange	nil

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

University Lectures on the History of Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Mughal Period—University Bldg., Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Youths' Welcome to Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, University Convocation Hall, Fort, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

S.S. "Macedonia" with mails of 13th inst. due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, University Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.

Master Vasant's musical concert, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Friday morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

SIR JAGADISH BOSE'S LECTURE.

The Registrar of the Universtiy Bombay regrets to state that all the admission cards available for Sir Jagadish Bose's University Lecture on the 29th of September have been exhausted and that he has no further cards to spare for the general public.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT AND PASSING SHOW.

A grand charity entertainment and the passing show in aid of the Free Training Classes for Women will come off today (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attacks 4, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil, influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality exclusive of the still-born) 54. The total mortality this day last year was 74.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT C. C.

The membership roll of this District will be closed to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. instead of at 5 p.m. on the same date, as previously announced.

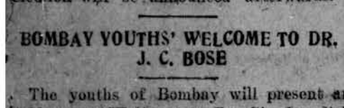
Nominations for the election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Ward, are now invited and will be accepted in the Committee's office (Asoka Building, Princess Street) till 5 p.m. on Friday (the 5th October). Those who were not members of this Committee, on or before 27th June, 1928, are not eligible for the election. The date of the election will be announced afterwards.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' WELCOME TO DR. J. C. BOSE

The youths of Bombay will present an Address of Welcome to Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the University Convocation Hall, Fort when the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

The function has been arranged under the auspices of the various organisations of the city, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as its Chairman and the address will be presented in a Silver Casket. As there is a possibility of having a very crowded gathering, the authorities in charge of the function have installed a Loud Speaker.

The Reception Committee will meet Dr. Sir Jagadish and Lady Bose in a Deputation at the Mole on his arrival by the mail boat s.s. "Macedonia." The members of the different Youth organisations have also been requested to be present at the Bunder to offer a cordial welcome to the distinguished scientist after his triumphant tour in the West.



BROADWAY FOLLIES' IN BOMBAY

The Danse Fantastique a popular item of Cherpino's Broadway Follies.

DEATH OF A POPULAR DOCTOR

LATE DR. M. B. SENJIT

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Manmohan Bapuji Senjit, a popular and philanthropic doctor of Bombay. Dr. Senjit in addition to his professional duties devoted himself to a number of public activities. He was for long a voluntary teacher in the students Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School, the National Medical College and other educational institutions. He was actively connected with several of the charitable bodies of the Pathare Prabhu community of which he was a member. He was recently elected Trustee of the Mahaluxmi Hindu Temple. He leaves behind him a young widow, four children and a host of friends to mourn his premature loss.

WILSON SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-giving of Wilson High School took place in the School Hall on Wednesday. Amongst the guests present were Professors Kellock, Maclean, Mackintosh, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. Bhaskare and Mrs. Cuthbert. An interesting programme of songs, dialogues was then gone through by the pupils. A short address was read by one of the pupils to the Principal Cuthbert who presided, wishing him a safe voyage as he was going on a year's furlough.

Members of the staff, Messrs. Bhandare and Keluskar in wishing him and Mrs. Cuthbert God-speed, stressed the unique service rendered by him to the cause of education of the youth of this Presidency for the last quarter of a century, and said that he had worthily followed in the footsteps as his great Scottish predecessors Drs. Wilson and Mackichan. The present leading position of the School, standing second among Bombay Schools and fourth in the Presidency among those who sent up more than 50 pupils at the University Examination, was due to his wise and tactful guidance. His keen interest in all other activities of the School, especially in games enabled the school to win the Harris cricket shield in 1927. They wished him a pleasant and restful holiday in his homeland which he fully deserved.

Miss Thompson having distributed prizes to the successful pupils, Mr. Cuthbert thanked the speakers for the good wishes expressed on behalf of the school and said he could not forget the school he loved so well. The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under the auspices of Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas). Immersion of Ganpatis.

At Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl. Immersion of Ganpatis.

At Princes Street, near Ashoka Building Immersion.

At Matunga (under the auspices of G. S. B. Samaj). "Pooja," "Aratee" and "visarjan," 55-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

At Bandra (under the auspices of S. G. U. Committee). Local mela 3-30 p.m.; bhajan mela 4-30 p.m.; immersion 5-30 p.m.

At Kandekadi, Shenvi Gully. Immersion.

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A joint meeting of the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant) at the residence of Mr. J. K. Mehta, Krishna Kutir, Military Road, Santa Cruz, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of the adoption of a Congress candidate for the ensuing Bye-Election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Constituency.

BROADWAY FOLLIES' FAREWELL PROGRAMME

The Broadway Follies are playing their farewell programme, it is a bright offering with several numbers which have been held till now, on account of the illness of several members of the Company, who however are now able to take part and swing long with the big ballets being prepared for Cairo audience.

A great feature of the Broadway Follies is their dressing which is as uncommon as their dancing and a pleasure the sex whose brain is perpetually scheming new creations. One instance is the design of the gowns particularly modern, the fact of them being of a bygone period which dressing is devoured by Cherpino who designs the wardrobe.

In the final programme request numbers will be danced included in which will be Ballet "Artic Illusion". This Ballet has been the favoured dance throughout the whole tour, and rack his brain as he may, Cherpino has not been able to take the ride from the dance of the Frozen Volga, which however is much lighter than other ballets with which Cherpino hoped to capture equal favour. One ballet in question, "In Saecula Saeculorum", a dance created from a Bacchanalian inspiration, in which many goods are registered and when technique is of the highest degree, the whole dance swinging as on a pendulum, into which acrobatic classical, and statue steps are introduced, and most unusual bosses are maintained, clothed as they are in the most unusual and expensive costumes ever shown here. The costumes for this part—peculiar ballet are worthy of description. They are made of Baby Snow Leopard skins, that require two for each dancer and are swathed over shell pink geogette vestettes, while grape leaves form the lower part of the costume; against a background of glistening grape vines, the setting is one of grace and novelty while the dance itself is a poem of delight and the creation of a master artist.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Sept. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	18.82
To-day's Opening Rate	19.03
Difference	+.21
To-day's Closing Rate	19.23
Difference	+.41
Broach Expectation	Rs. 358 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	9.79
To-day's Opening Rate	9.75
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.90
Difference	+.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 27.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 10 0
Higher	0 4 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept 27.
1st Settlement	59 15 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 0
3rd Settlement	60 3 0

Maestro Cherpino, whose clever troupe of artistes have endeared themselves to Bombay audiences.

HINDU BODIES AND BUTCHER'S KNIFE

WHAT CHAUFFEUR SAW AT ABBAS KHAN'S HOUSE

VISHWESHRAVA COMMITTEE AT WORK

BANGALORE, Sept. 27.

Agruesome account of the incidents in Mr. Abbas Khan's house on the night of 30th July was given before the Viswesaraya Committee by Chinnaswamy, chaffeur under Mr. Shamanna, Comptrollar, Mysore Government Secretariat. The witness was formerly serving under Mr. Abbas Khan and he held a good testimonial from him.

Ganapati Iyer, an Officer of the Survey of India Department, his master's friend, having left his car on the scene of disturbance asked witness to try to fetch the car. Witness succeeded in getting near the car which was amidst armed Musalmans. While starting it he received heavy blows from behind and found himself surrounded by men armed with lathis and swords. Witness fell and was carried to Abbas Khan's house where he saw numerous armed men inside and was terribly frightened, but he was forcibly taken upstairs. The hall was dark but as the witness wa thrust in, light was put on and he became terror-striken on seeing bodies of four Hindu boys lying motionless and breathless with blood-stains all around, and a Mahomedan holding a bloodstained butcher's knife asking his bearers whether witness was the "fifth bird".

Witness reeled at such a tragic sight and rolled down the stairs where he saw his old master Mr. Abbas Khan. He entreated Mr. Abbas Khan to protect him. Mr. Abbas Khan was then handing bundles of lathies to rowdies and asked witness to sit in a corner.

"Satyagraha is the sign of new life" said Mr. N. S. Subbarao, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, giving evidence before the Visweswaraya Committee to-day in the course of a protracted examination.

Mr. Shamanna, Comptroller Mysore Government Secretariat was the next witness. Referring to chauffeur Chinnaswamy who made startling revelations yesterday regarding the scene he saw at Mr. Abbaskhan's upstair witness said Chinnaswamy had been in his employ for two years and he had all along been honest and faithful. Witness added that the behavour of the military before public officers on 30th July was unwarranted and unnecessary, students, according to witness, having never given an occasion therefor.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928.

"There was a widespread view in India that the League was not of much value to Eastern countries and its tendency was definitely in the direction of strengthening European interests at the expense of other countries."—Lord Lytton's protest against excessive League expenditure.

That's brave, that's splendid. In fact it is no mean feat of oratory. You may, as I have repeatedly proved, always depend on the Englishman's chivalrous solicitude for the under-dog.

* * *

Yes you may object that, while Governor of Bengal, His Lordship ignored certain other widespread views in India. For instance, that the Empire was not of much value to India and that its "tendency was definitely in the direction," etc., etc.

* * *

Your objection is plausible enough but no more than that. You see you are forgetting the fundamental Imperial principle that whatever the Englishman does in regard to the Empire is done in a fit of absence of mind.

* * * *

"The bride is one of the finest horsewoman in Britain and runs her own stables with female assistance only, and has probably trained more horses to jump than any other woman in England."

* * *

This is Miss Margery Bullows of Edgbaston, who, not satisfied with past successes, has just roped in, otherwise married, Mr. Justice Wright.

* * *

It is to be hoped that under her efficient management the bridegroom will be very soon able to take the next jump from the King's Bench to the Woolsack.

* * *

At the Concert:

Mr. Hodge:—"Mezzo-Soprano, ain't she, this new singer?"

Mrs. Hodge:—"Hush, Henry! I think she's a Swede."

MILL STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

"Bosses" Confer with Workers' Representatives

CONCILIATION BOARD TO BE SET UP

Though it is too premature to say the date on which the mill of Bombay will again resume their normal work it can be safely presumed that by the end of next week the representatives of the millowners and the strikers will finish their labour and come to a definite understanding in regard to the calling off the strike. The past four days have been spent in going through the preliminary matters. They started with the definite understanding that besides the representatives of the millowners and the strikers no outsiders, official or non-officials, should meddle in the negotiations. It is not correct therefore as stated in some quarters that the Hon. the General Member has been approached to intervene in the settlement of the strike by the Joint Strike Committee or the Millowners' Association. The other condition of the negotiations is that whatever conculsion the parties may arrive at they would be binding on the strikers and the millowners. The Millowners' Association have therefore accepted the responsibility of negotiations with elements which were so far decried as "Bolshies", "Extremists" and "Communists" in the full belief that no matter what their view they represent the operatives who are on strike for the last five months and over and are in touch with them all the time.

The conference of the representatives of the employers and the employees met again in the rooms of the Millowners' Association on Thursday morning and sat till late in the evening the topic of the day under discussion being the weaving department. There are several details of the weaving department which require thorough adjustment so that no strike may occur in the future. Besides the present conference has taken up to itself the task of creating a Coiancilition Board so that once and for all they may settle the industrial disputes. Among those present on Thursday were Mr. B. F. Baradley, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. A. Alwe, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. Dange and Mr. Rajab representing the joint Strike Committee, while the Millowners' Association was represented by Mr. F. Stone, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. Dhunjibhoy, Mr. Watson and Mr. Taylor.

A HITCH.

The discussion went on smoothly when it is reported a hitch occurred which threatened to break off the negotiations. It was in regard to the reduction of 7 1/2 per cent in the wages of the weavers. The mill owners admitted having reduced the wage sunder the standardisation scheme but the representatives of the strikers refused to accept any cut. The representives of the millowners left the rooms leaving the workers' representatives to consider over the situation in a quiter moment. After about an hour when they met again it was agreed to consider the matter further at 9 p.m. in the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons at Outram Road. Again they met till midnight.

A GOOD HEADWAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When negotiations for settlement were were proving in effection Shoth Dharmsi Mulraj Khatau, partner in Khatau Makanji Mills & Co. and Mr. Daulatjada manager of the Khatau Mills, in confidence with Messrs Dange, Rajab & Parulker came to certain definite proposals on which the strike can be settled. The main points are:—

(I) If a committee is to be appointed for inquiring into and proposition of a scientific standardisation scheme, the interim wages for calling off the general strike should be on the bases of March or April 1927 wages.

(II) If no committee is to be appointed the basic pay in weaving section should be increased by 20 per cent on the earning side or decreased by 15 per cent on the efficiency side and a joint committee to be appointed to digcuss the efficiency and working conditions and to settle some other minor points. These proposals were approved of by the joint strike committee and then the same were forwarded to the Millowners Association by Sheth Dharmsey. The representatives of both the millowners and strikers are sitting in conference this afternoon and as the basis on which the strike leaders are prepared to settle are known to them, the discussions may end in success. Even though the draft proposals as agreed upon as above may not be actually discussed upon the negotiations are being carried on the right lines as the millowners know exactly what the strike leaders demand for settlement of the strike and it is hoped that due to these efforts the strike may end soon. Till this afternoon they have already made good headway.—Your's etc.,

B. B. J.

THE MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

A correspondent writes:—

I learn from a reliable source that the present negotiations for the settlement of the mill strike going on between the representatives of the Millowners Association and the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee are practically based more or less on the agreement which had been arrived at just before the present negotiations were started, between Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau and some of the prominent members of the Strike Committee. These negotiations were carried on through Mr. Daulatjada manager of the Khatau mills and all the points at issue had been frankly discussed Mr. Daulatjada having been frank enough to show even the mills' muster roll and the members of the Strike Committee to inform the other party of the real minimum demands of the workers. These negotiations resulted in a private agreement on the understanding that Mr. Dharamsey should win over the Millowners' Association to the proposal. Accordingly Mr. Dharamsey saw Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey Murarji, Sir Fazal Bhoy Karimbhoy Mr. Commissariat Mr. Saklatwala and some other Millowners who signified their willingness to accept the line of compromise as suggested in agreement and to discuss the details at a joint Meeting of the representatives of the Millowners and those of the workers. Mr. Dharamsey's move made it clear to the Die-hards among the Millowners that most of their colleagues had begun to be restive and open their mill on said terms without waiting for the decision of the Millowners Association Naturally this was not relished by the present bosses' of the Association and they took vengence upon Mr. Dharamsey by excluding him from the present conference although the basis for negotiations are the same as agreed between Mr. Dharmsey and Doulatjada on the one side and Messrs. Dange, Parulekar and Rajub of the Strike Committee on the other. The Mayor had to give up his persistent efforts owing to the uncompromising attitude of the Millowners Associations' 'bosses' and the latter would never have agreed to a reasonable settlement but for the determined move made by my Mr. Dharamsey to put an end to the already considerably prolonged strike.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928.

RETURN OF THE COMMISSION.

At the Aldwich Club luncheon given in honour of the Simon Commission at least two utterly untrue statements were made about the boycott of the Commission. One of these was to the effect that the Indian boycotters were a small minority not representative of the people of India. To knock this lie on the head it is only necessary to state that while hundreds of public meetings have been held to condemn the Commission, there have been hardly any truly public meetings to support the Commission; that in almost all the Legislative Councils the majority of elected members have supported the boycott; that almost all the old recognised political institutions of the country like the Congress, the Muslim League, and the Liberal Federation have denounced the Commission; that the Legislative Assembly which represents the country more than any other body except the Congress has so unequivocally repudiated the Commission that Government dare not re-open the topic in the House and have resorted to the subterfuge of nominating henchmen to represent or misrepresent the people; and, finally, that the frequent changes made by Sir John in his scheme would not possibly have been made if the boycott were confined to a negligible minority. Sir John and Lord Reading, who made the untrue statement in question, know the above facts full well, but have not the candour or even the courtesy to acknowledge them.

Another untrue statement, a minor one, was made by Lord Reading, who said: "I can only wonder that there should be any section or community which should try to range itself always in hostility to Government." The Congress would not care to deny hostility to an irresponsible Government. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, while rightly repudiating both the Commission and the Committees, as creatures of the same Government, needlessly denies the Liberals' severe hostility to a bureaucratic, irresponsible Government. Hostility like co-operation is matter of degree and many a disillusioned Liberal has now realised that hostility to an irresponsible Government is not an unmixed evil. In any case the Liberals are among the most uncompromising boycotters. And Sir Chimanlal has done well to warn the Commission that "their report will always carry the fatal infirmity that it was arrived at practically 'ex parte' so far as politically minded India is concerned and, further, their recommendations when translated into an Act of Parliament will start with the greatest handicap, namely, the want of acquiescence of the natural leaders of the country."

The deliberate misrepresentations indulged in by Sir John Simon and Lord Reading will, we are confident, serve as timely healthy irritants to the boycotters. The next boycott must be stiffer than ever before. The Boycott Committee of Bombay is already busy. Mr. K. F. Nariman has made a call to the youth of Bombay and we have no doubt that they will respond as splendidly as they did in February last. It is time, however, that what is called the constructive side of the boycott were more stressed than before. In February the People's Commission in the form of the Nehru Committee was not even thought of and people's minds were full of hopes and fears about formulating the National Demand. But, fortunately, most of those fears have been falsified. The hopes have been amply fulfilled and a Constitution has been drafted and accepted by the accredited representatives of all the recognised parties in India. The enemies of the country are naturally confounded and are striving hard to abet individuals and petty groups to raise a revolt against the Constitution. It is, therefore, the first and foremost duty of the country to rally round the Constitution and facilitate its formal endorsement by the National Convention to be convened at Calcutta in December. In view of the supreme importance of this task the Nehru Committee is understood to have advised a vigorous publicity campaign all over the country. We hope the Central Publicity Committee will soon supply every province with the necessary literature in the shape of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., to be translated into the vernaculars and broadcast in the provinces. It is also necessary that Provincial and District All-Parties' Committees should be formed immediately to conduct general propaganda in support of the Constitution. Madras has promptly given the right lead by forming an All-Parties' Provincial Committee. It is a pity that Bombay does not seem to have taken any steps to that end. We trust the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take the initiative in bringing together the Executive Councils of various local institutions like the Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay Branch of the Muslim League, etc. We would also suggest as part of the all-India propaganda that on the day the Commission returns to India every city and every town in the country should hold public meetings condemning the Commission and supporting the All-Parties' Constitution.

ILL-ADVISED RESOLVATION

We understand that, while some Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council are willing, in response to Pandit Nehru's appeal, not to press the resolution on the separation of Sind, a few others insist on the resolution being discussed in the Council. The question of Sind gave rise to fierce controversies which lasted for several months but which happily ended in the excellent accord reached at the Lucknow Conference. The agreement between the Muslim and Hindu delegates from Sind was endorsed by the whole Conference and will soon be confirmed by the National Convention at Calcutta. In view of these facts the re-opening of the question in the Bombay Council is not only superfluous but is ill calculated to further the cause of separation. It may be asked why the Council should not endorse the resolution of the Lucknow Conference. The answer is that the question of Sind does not hang by itself but forms part of a complex Pact wth interdependent parts. It would be as ill-advised to take the question of Sind separately as the question of joint electorates without any reference to the other parts of the Pact. Besides all the parties at Lucknow accepted the Pact on the distinct understanding that the whole Constitution should be given effect to as a whole as the parts thereof were interdependent. We hope, therefore, that the resolution on Sind will be withdrawn and that, if it is not, the House will oppose it on the sole ground of the Lucknow agreement.

MR. SASTRI'S WARNING

In his cultured and statesmanlike way Mr. Srinivasa Sastri gave a very direct hint, clothed in felicitous phraseology, to those Imperialist Die-Hards in Britain and in other parts of the British Empire who expect that India could be forced to remain for ever the milch-cow of that Empire. Mr. Sastri's conception of an Empire is a commonwealth within which "there should be no subordination and no exploitation of any one people by another." To a generation of Indians which cannnot possibly possess that faith in the magnanimity of the British people which Mr. Sastri has, a generation which finds that racialism is rampant in India, which finds that the country's economic and political policy is based solely in relation to the profit-making opportunities of alien vested interests, Mr. Sastri's exhortation that "there should be utmost scope" in the Empire "for the development of every race within this glorious organisation" is very welcome. But young India watches wistfully for signs that the children of the soil are given "the utmost scope" for developing themselves economically, socially and politically. Naturally they cannot enthuse over the proposition that they should go forward trusting in the "magnanimity" of the British. They see precious little evidence of the exercise of that quality in India on the part of the British. But they will go forward "fearless of the consequences."

PRACTICAL BANKING IN INDIA.

BANKER'S ADVANCES.

(BY O. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY.)

We shall take into consideration that bankers advance money in most cases on securities, but the classes of securities available at one centre are not the same that can be got in others. In Bombay bankers get first class Mill Shares, Government Loans and Export Bills as securities for their advances. In Calcutta Jute Shares are available in plenty besides Governments Loans and Export Bills for bankers advances. In Madras bankers get hardly any shares and there are very few purchasers of Government Loans, the only form of security available for bankers advances is the Title Deeds for houses and other property. In some cases, the export produce which can be secured for banker's advances are ear-marked to such bankers who advance money to exporters from that part of the province. So bankers will have to use their discretion according to the place of business and according to the nature of the security offered for their advances.

LETTERS OF PLEDGE.

Whenever a person applies for an overdraft he is generally granted the facility as soon as a banker is satisfied that he can be accommodated. The customer is asked to deposit securities either Government Paper or shares of first class industrial concerns. The securities that are pledged to the banker are shown at the foot of the Letter of Pledge. The Letter of Pledge states the rate of interest to be charged and along with other particulars gives full power to the banker to sell the security in the event of the customer's failure to pay the overdraft when called for by the bank.

Bankers allow 90 per cent. of the market value against Government Paper and 60 to 75 per cent. against shares. Bankers do not encourage advances on partly paid up shares as there are contingent liabilities on the bank for making good the calls in order to keep the securities intact. They do not advance money on shares of newly formed companies until the same attain the dividend earning basis. There is another difficulty in advancing money on shares of certain companies. Before such advances are made bankers ascertain whether there are any restrictions existing in the Articles of Association of the Company to transfer the shares to any third person's name. Bankers, to ensure safety, in respect of advances on shares, insist on transferring the shares to the bank's nominee as it is possible that shares held with a blank transfer deed can easily be transferred by a person in whose name the shares stand in the books of the Company by fraudulently informing them of its loss. While advancing on Government Paper parties are asked to sign at the back of the security. In the case of bearer Bonds the possession of it passes by mere delivery to the banker.

The advance of money by a banker or any other person upon the security of a Promissory Note is simply a loan transaction. The Promissory Note is nothing but an unconditional order in writing made by one or more persons to another promising to pay on demand a certain sum of money mentioned in the note.

FIXED LOANS TO CHETTIS AND OTHERS.

Loans are granted to Chettis and others upon the security of Promissory Notes signed by two persons who undertake to pay jointly and severally. Borrowers are classified according to their position and standing. Supposing there are four class of borrowers A, B, C and D, whose approved limits are 20, 15, 10 and 5 lakhs bankers allow loans under the joint signatures of A and B, A and C and A and D or B and A, B and C, B and D.

These loans, though drawn payable on demand Promissory Notes, are re-payable at the end of two months or three months as the case may be. The rate of interest to be charged on loans is mentioned in the Promissory Note.

As soon as loans are granted they are entered in the loan register and a serial running number is given to the Promissory Notes. The actual amounts of the promissory notes are credited to the Parties' Current Accounts as per their instructions. Then the transactions are entered in the Loan Ledger. Finally entries are made in the Loan Diary in the order of due dates.

CLASSES OF SECURITIES.

As stated above, bankers do not get the same kind of security in one centre like the other. Advances against buildings and landed property are granted sparingly and in instances where other liquid and desirable business is expected to come to the bank. Bankers do not emulate lock-up business with regard to advances against villages and Zemindaries. Though it is considered that advances on immovable properties are not desirable yet bankers are forced to take up title deeds of property as further margin where the ordinary security deposited to secure loan had declined in value and where no other securities are available. All instruments of Mortgages must be registered with the Registrar

(Continued on page 10).

THE CEYLON REFORMS SCHEME

PERVERSION OF COLONIAL AUTONOMY

(BY BHARATA.)

The Scheme embodied in the Ceylon Reform Committee's Report is strikingly original and the striking feature about it is that it is another experiment in Constitutional humbug at the cost of the people of Ceylon. The Jingo Press has had no hesitation in applauding the precious Scheme which in any other country would have been flung back without ceremony as not even worth the paper on which it was written. It would be mere camouflage to state that the Donoughmore Scheme gives to Ceylon any semblance of responsible Constitutional Government. On the merits of it, the Scheme cannot evoke any enthusiasm from any body of responsible politicians who value fundamental principles much more than insulting baits. True the Scheme strikes a bold departure in certain details but that which is given by the left hand is taken away by the right.

NOVEL FEATURES.

The Scheme adumbrates an administrative revolution. The present Legislative Council is to be replaced by a State Council which will have Executive and Legislative powers. The departments of the Government would be divided into ten groups in charge of Ministers of whom seven would be elected by the State Council, and the remaining three Officers of the State,—the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General. The existing Executive Council would be constituted as a Board of Ministers whose ultimate responsibility will be collective. The ambition of the Scheme is, no doubt, healthy in that it wants to make the Ministers responsible to the Council and as any vote in the Council which would amount to a motion of no-confidence the Ministers would have to resign and a general election would be precipitated. The Commissioners have made yet another bold venture. Every adult man and every woman over 30 years will have the power of vote. They recommend that communal electorates should be abolished as they realise that "communal representation is wholly pernicious in its effect....., creates an ever widening gulf between the communities and tends to obscure the national interests."

GOVERNOR'S ENVIABLE POSITION.

However, to safeguard minority interests the Governor will have the power to nominate 12 members to the State Council, 6 of whom will be British. The most significant part of the Scheme is the unique and enviable position the Governor will occupy. The Commissioners assign to him a supervisory rather than an executive role, but this diminution in Executive powers has been more than amply compensated with revised powers which could make him an unbridled despot responsible to none. His reserve powers are to be strengthened and in all executive as in legislative matters, the Governor's formal ratification of the Council's decisions would be required before action is taken upon them.

LARGE POWERS OF VETO.

This summary of the main recommendations will show,—and we do not grudge the Commissioners that compliment—that the Donoughmore Scheme is suggestive of immense possibilities of good to the people of Ceylon or of unmitigated evil; but these will depend not so much on the ability and authority of the Ministers, as on the sort of Governor that Colony would get. While the Ministerial Board takes collective responsibility, only seven out of the ten Ministers are responsible to the State Council, while the these Officers of State are only responsible to the Executive. The fact that Chairman of the Board is a high official, the Colonial secretary, and that Governor possesses unnaturally large powers of veto considerably, indeed very considerably, compromise the independence of the popular Ministers whose originality, enterprise and far-sightedness will not have that opportunity to be fully expressed as they have to proceed in constant fear of that constitutional spectre, the Governor. The idea of collective responsibility of the Ministers is an eye-wash, as the Offi-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"In suffering for our Motherland comes the supreme consolation in our personal sorrow, and in her worship is the absolution of sin. To live for her is the most victorious triumph of life, to die for her is to achieve the priceless crown of immortality."

—MRS SAROJINI NAIDU.

America Retorts.

The declaration issued from Washington that President Coolidge is proceeding on the assumption that the Congress will pass at its next session the Naval Bill authorising the construction of fifteen cruisers and one aeroplane carrier is America's retort to the secret diplomacy indulged in by Britain and France on the very eve of the grandiose renunciation of war at Paris by international agreement. The Anglo-French Pact, the precise contents of which are still withheld from public knowledge is working its mischief throughout Europe and is proving an effective obstacle to the propaganda of the American Pacifists. The latter, it will be recalled, had opposed strenuously the proposals of the American Government for embarking on a huge naval building programme. So wide-spread was the agitation then against incurring this expenditure that the American Senate had to shelve the Naval Bill at its last session, although the House of Representatives had passed it. Now America is naturally in an angry, retaliating mood.

Grim Commentary.

In commenting on the signing of the Kellogg Pact by all the principal Governments of the world, the "New Statesman" remarked "we are not altogether cynical or hopeless about the value of this new Pact, but we should certainly like to see some concrete evidence of the coming of the new spirit which it should bring—if it means anything at all." To the Tories and the Liberal Imperialists the Pact means nothing at all. The Press has already given indications that it should be regarded merely as "a moral gesture." It is significant that the accredited organ of British Labour Imperialism has no use for it. It does not "mean anything at all". The speakers at the Third Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations recommended for adoption by that body a platitudinous resolution regarding disarmament, the gist of which was that the whole matter should be discussed on a suitable future occasion. So the Kellogg Pact has not influenced at all the traditional policy at Geneva of postponing disarmament discussions.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while for India to be a member of the League of Nations, paying most handsomely for the League's ever growing expenditure and being obliged to play second fiddle to Britain in every discussion and also providing the humiliating spectacle for all the world that she is debarred by Britain from being allowed to choose her own national as head of the Indian Delegation? Lord Lytton's protest on behalf of India at the League's increased expenditure is quite justified and he is right in telling the members of the League that in Eastern countries there is a wide-spread belief that the League is not of much use to them.

The "Young Liberator."

The Youth movement in Bombay has brought into existence a monthly magazine called the "Young Liberator." The object of the magazine is stated to be to "record the activities of our renascent Youth, to echo their hopes, to interpret their dreams and to voice their opinions and aspirations, to direct their dynamic energy in proper channels and to chalk out new lines of work". The journal, we are further told, "will stand for complete Independence to which Young India is solemnly pledged. It will fight communalism and wage incessant campaign against communal fanatics and their reprehensible tactics. It will stand for forward and radical policy of social amelioration and the liberation of this country "from the thraldom of outworn custom, tradition and prejudice." These are worthy ideals and if the youth of the country would organise and train themselves for action and would steadfastly pursue their ideals, they would be a great help in liberating the country. The first number of the "Young Liberator" contains an able article on the "Boycott of British Goods" by Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil and another on the Chinese Revolution. We wish the "Young Liberator" every success.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION ON CORPORATION

Amendment Bill in Bombay Council

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S TRIBUTE TO SIR CHUNILAL

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Sept. 27.

When the Council met this afternoon, Mr. Lalji Naranji moved the following resolutions to which priority was granted by the House:—

"This Council places on record its highest appreciation of the invaluable services which Sir Chunilal Mehta has rendered and the outstanding ability with which he has discharged his arduous duties as Minister, Executive Councillor and Leader of the House and an expression of its sense of regret at the great loss which it has sustained by his retirement."

TRIBUTES TO SIR CHUNILAL.

Commending the resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the House Mr. Lalji Naranji paid a very glowing tribute to Sir Chunilal for his praiseworthy qualities of head and heart. It was a proper time, Mr. Lalji began, when a resume should be taken of the work of an Indian Minister who had worked right from the beginning of the reforms. Sir Chunilal represented a constituency to which the speaker also had the honour to belong. Sir Chunilal, continued Mr. Lalji, was taken up as Minister in 1921, but even before he became a Minister his public services were well-known in many fields. One outstanding quality of Sir Chunilal was that he was a great sportsman from his school and college days. Sportsmen were always loyal to their duties and in that belief they could find the remarkable loyalty of Sir Chunilal to his duties in various branches of administration. Sir Chunilal worked for about two years as Minister during which time he had Agriculture, Forest and Excise in his charge. Wherever he had worked he had left a distinct mark of his genial personality. His Forest policy was particularly successful. As regards agricultural relief, Sir Chunilal was the first man who took great interest in agricultural relief measures. In schemes of water-supply he introduced schemes of boring and bunding. One of the most important schemes he sanctioned was the Taluka Development Association.

AS FINANCE MEMBER.

It would be recalled with pleasure that the Finance portfolio was for the first time given to an Indian member and it went to Sir Chunilal Mehta. It was no fault of Sir Chunilal if as a Finance Member he found it impossible to balance the Budget. The evil after-effects of the Great War were too much to tide over. Any other Finance Member in his place could not have certainly done better. It was always said, observed the speaker, that a merchant never made a good administrator. But Sir Chunilal and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, though coming from the merchant community, had rendered yeoman services to this Presidency as ablest administrator. The most signal service which Sir Chunilal had rendered to the Presidency was in Gujarat floods.

Messrs. Sardesai, Gunjal, Swaminarayan, Addyman, Pahalajani, Bole, Mansuri, Noor Mohamad, Khan Sahib Abdul Latif, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Doctor Solunke, Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and Hussainbhoy Lalji associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lalji Naranji.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the present Leader of the House, joined in the appreciation of the services of Sir Chunilal on behalf of his colleagues and himself.

The President observed that he was one who had known most about Sir Chunilal officially as his successor in the portfolio. No doubt Sir Chunilal was an Indian of high quality and a man of great originality.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT

The House then proceeded to consider private business. Mr. Syed Munawar presented to the House the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. He then moved the second reading of the Bill.

REPRESENTATION FOR LABOUR

It will be recalled that this Bill passed its first reading during the last session after which it was referred to a Select Committee. The object of the Bill is to give Labour organisations in the City of Bombay four seats on the Corporation. The original Bill contemplated that the number of Corporators be increased from 106 to 110 and the additional four seats should be filled by representatives of Labour employed in different trades and industries who should be nominated by Government in consultation with the respective Labour organisations. The Select Committee has recommended that the number of Councillors should not be increased. The Committee recommends that the number of members nominated by Government should be reduced from 16 to 12 and four members should be elected to represent manual workers employed in trade and industry. As regards the method of election the Select Committee has recommended that the election should not be direct, but through an electoral college of delegates elected by Registered Trade Unions of manual workers.

Mr. Bole moved an amendment recommending a direct method of election and doing away with the complicated system of electoral colleges. This amendment was vigorously opposed by Mr. Syed Munawar and Mr. Narandas Bechar and supported by Mr. Swaminarayan.

The system of nomination was severely criticised when the Minister for Local Self-Government moved an amendment to raise the number of nominated members to fourteen instead of twelve which was brought down from sixteen in the Select Committee.

The amendment was pressed to a division and was carried by 45 votes to 25.

(Message incomplete.)

GODHRA RIOT AND GOVT STATEMENT

A CLERICAL MISTAKE

POONA, September 27.

In the Council today the Home Member pointed out a clerical mistake in the statement issued to Press yesterday regarding the Godhra riots. He said what he actually stated yesterday was "I could appeal to the Honourable Members not to be carried away by the series of telegrams which they are receiving as they are aware that the gentleman who has sent the latest was suffering from serious injuries and was confined to Hospital. His information must therefore be secondhand and untested by himself". The word 'distorted' in the statement was due to mistake in typing.

N.G.S. RY. STRIKE SITUATION

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

HYDERABAD, Sept. 27.

The strike situation shows signs of improvement. The attendance at the Loco Shops and the Shde shows a slight increase. About a hundred of coolies of the General and Loco Depot Stores who struck work last Tuesday afternoon alleging that their application for revision of pay had not been considered resumed work this morning, at the instance of Mr. W. V. R. Naidu. Mr. Blair, Superintendent of Stores Department, permitted the strikers to resume work on the distinct understanding that no slackness or indisciplinary behaviour would be tolerated. Rumours current here that the negotiations proceeding between Sir Akbar Hydari and the strike leaders are to be called off have not yet been confirmed.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY REPORT

DRY WEATHER AGAIN FROM N. W. F. TO U. P.

POONA, September 27.

The special weekly weather report states that the wether was again dry over the region extending from North-West Frontier to United Provinces but the monsoon was generally active over the rest of the country and was particularly strong in East Rajputana, Gujarat and North Hyderabad. Some of the noteworthy heavy falls were as follows.—Bhavanagar three inches on the 20th: Amherst ten inches on the 21st: Nizamabad four inches on the 22nd: Dhubri three inches on the 23rd Purnea four inches and Gulbarga three inches on the 24th: and Chaibasa six inches and Jagdalpur five inches on the 25.—A. P.

CONSERVATIVES PREPARE FOR THE PRAY

RECORD CROWD AT GREAT YARMOUTH

AMERY ATTENDS CONFERENCE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A record number of 2,600 delegates, including 1,200 women, 80 Conservative members of the House of Commons, Mr. Amery and three other members of the Cabinet were present at Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative and the Unionist Associations which opened at Great Yarmouth this morning. There is a formidable agenda and the outstanding debate is expected to centre round the question of the extension of safeguarding of the industries.—Reuter.

MR. RAJAH AND SIMON COMMITTEE

A MADRAS PROTEST

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

At a meeting of the Madras Labour Union this evening, Mr. B. Shivrao presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the inclusion of Mr. M. C. Rajah on the Indian Parliamentary Committee on the ground that Mr. Rajah did not represent either the interests of Labour or the Adi Dravidas.

Putting the resolution to vote Mr. Shivrao said that Mr. Rajah was going against the wishes of Lawour which had already declared its intention to boycott the Commission.—A. P.

REACTIONARY MANIFESTO ON NEHRU REPORT

NAINITAL, Sept. 27.

About thirty Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative Council including three Swarajists have issued the following manifesto:

(1) The Nehru Committee contained no persons who could voice the Muslim political views while in the actual drafting of the recommendations few representative Muslims were consulted. At the All Parties Conference Muslim members of the Provincial Council were refused participation in the deliberations and several others actually invited were not given sufficient opportunities to express their opinions.

(2) Regarding the resolutions passed by the Conference we are decidedly of the opinion that they are unacceptable.

SAFE-GAURDS FOR MUSLIMS.

(3) The Nehru Committee while admitting the necessity of safeguarding the interests of Muslims fails to provide sufficient safeguards. Joint electorates are the ideal but at this stage we maintain that effective Muslim representation by separate electorates in the legislatures and other statutory self-governing bodies is essential. We are convinced that in order to secure peaceful and progressive administration, adequate Muslim representation in the Public services is vital. Further, effective safeguards are necessary for the preservation of the Muslim community in the domain of culture religion and economic development. Such safeguards are the pivot of our existence and they should be provided on the lines of those existing in the constitutions of many of the new European states. They should form an organic part of the Indian constitution.

(4) Adult suffrage is impracticable in the existing circumstances. It must be the ultimate goal and not the immediate goal.

(5) We strongly feel that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee seriously affect the interests of the Muslims in all parts of India generally and of this province particularly.

(6) The Nehru report deals with the Indian problem as a whole but fails to take into account the peculiar conditions and the distinctive features of each province.

(7) We feel that the list of fundamental rights embodied in the Nehru report to be ineffective for all practical purposes. The only hope of an agreed constitution lies in finding the basis for a just and equitable adjustment of the interests of all the Indian communities.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

(8) The Muslim demand for reservation of onethird of the seats in the Central Legislature has been summarily dismissed by the Nehru Committee. Their grounds seem totally unconvincing.

(9) For these reasons the proposals of the Nehru Committee are unacceptable without fundamental modifications. We insist on adequate and effective safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities which shall be unalterable by any Indian legislature.

(10) We are strongly of the opinion that the rights of the Muslims of the United Provinces guaranteed by the Reforms Act of 1919 should not be whittled down.

Mr. Zahuruddin (Swarajist) has given a separate Note. Professor Habib (Swarajist) signs the manifesto subject to the proviso that joint electorates with reserved seats is the best sytem but is dangerous in the present tension of communal feeling.—A. P.

SIMON "BOHUKMI" COMMITTEE

SIR S. NAIR TO BE CHAIRMAN

FINDS JOB FOR HIS SON

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

It has been decided to call the Committee appointed from the Central Legislature to sit with the Simon Commission as the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Its Secretary will be a senior Madras Civilian Mr. H. H. F. M. Taylor, who is now on leave, and is expected to join the Committee shortly. It is understood that it is intended to Associate with him an Indian Civilian in the secretarial duties.—

Sir Sankaran Nair the Chairman of the Committee has been allowed to have a personal Secretary, which place will be filled by his son. Sir Sankaran Nair, Chairman of the Central Simon Committee, convened a meeting of the Committee today and settled the preliminaries. The Committee reassembles at Poona on 12th October.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

INTERESTING POINT RAISED

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

An interesting point was raised in the Madras High Court in a suit burought by a former employee of the Government Press who claimed Rs. 15,000 as damages from the Secretary of State for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The question was whether a civil suit could have filed on the dismissal of a Government servant in the subordinate service on the ground that it was not preceded by a regular enquiry under the rules of the Government of India Act.

The Advocate General on behalf of the Secretary of State argued that the right remedy in such a case lay in an appeal to the authorities and civil court had no right to entertain such suits.

The question was referred to a full bench.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Cornelius Homan, ember, House of Commons, has resigned.—Reuter.

CEYLON MERCHANT'S GIFT.

Mr. James Alexander Henderson merchant of Colombo, has left 427000 sterling income from his property in Ceylon to be paid to his sister, brothers and wife's sister and subject to such life interest to Colombo Chamber of Commerce "to found fund for relief of persons who are or had been engaged in firms of European constitution carrying on business in Ceylon and who have been overtaken by misfortune through no fault of their own." He hopes that other firms and merchants will supplement fund.

He gives his silver and plated cups won in Ceylon to Ceylon Kennel Club.—Reuter.

TENDER FOR SINGAPORE DOCK.

London.—The Admiralty has accepted tender of Sir John Jackson Limited for construction of New dockyard at Singapore The contract is timed for completion in seven year.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLF.

Laboulic.—French Open Golf Championship over seventytwo holes has been won by Cyril Tolley with aggregate of twoeightthree. H. Kinch of Woodcoat Park was second with twoeightfour. Henry Cotton of Langley Park was third with twoeightsix. Duncan, holder, also competed.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS RESORT TO VIOLENCE

Battered Blacklegs Take to Flight

POLICE RENDERED POWERLESS

LONDON, September 27.

Port Adelaide.—Two thousand waterside strikers armed with sticks and lumps of coal and metal this morning forced the gates of the "Free" Labour Bureau and chased out and thrashed the volunteers. The police were powerless and the volunteers fled in all directions. The watersiders then forced their way on board the steamer "Nardana" and stoned and battered the volunteers. "They did not board the steamer "Hanau" as its officers were armed with revolvers and truncheons, but they bombarded the volunteers on "Hanaus" deck, ten of them being seriously injured. The Union leaders helped the police to restore order. All volunteers have been taken to the city.—Reuter.

REMOVE POLICE FROM WHARVES

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Melbourne.—The inter State Maritime and Transport Union Conference which has taken charge of the dockers' dispute has decided to ask the Victorian Premire to withdraw the police from the wharves. It declares that the shipowners are locking out the dockers and the police are protecting the men who are illegally replacing them. The shipowners declare that they will not enter into negotiations for the settlement of the dispute until the arbitration award is accepted at all Australian ports and then they will only be resumed through the Labour Bureaux and the volunteers shall be given preference.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT THREAT TO STRIKERS

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Canberra.—The New Transport Workers Act will apply to the seamen if they refuse to go on duty.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ON DEC. 17

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PEPARE DRAFT BILL

PROPAGANDA FOR LUCKNOW DECISIONS

SIMLA, Sept 27.

A meeting of the enlarged Nehru Committee was held here on the 26th instant. The following members were present.—Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Aney, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad and the Secretary, Raftahmad Kidwai, Besides the members the following were present by invitation:—Messrs Kelkar, Moonje, Kunzru, Chetty, Iswar Saran, Girdharilal, Sherwani, Yusuf Imam Rangaswami Iyengar, and Lalchand Navalrai. The proceedings were private.

POPULARISING LUCKNOW DECSION

The Secretary has informed the Press that various committees, central and provincial, have been formed to educate public opinion in the principles of the report and the Lucknow Resolutions by carrying on propaganda and pupblicity work adapted to the requirements of each province.

DRAFT BILL.

A sub-Committee has been appointed to report on matters referred to this Committee by the Lucknow Conference and to prepare a round Draft Bill embodying the recommendations of the Committee and the Conference.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 17 has been provisionally fixed for the meeting of the convention of All Parties at Calcutta. A list of organisations invited to attend the Convention will be issued later.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held either at Delhi or at Allahabad in the first week of November.—A. P.

PAN-ASIATIC CONGRESS

SHANGHAI'S FEARS ABOUT JAPAN

WARNING TO NATIONALIST CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Shanghai.—In a telegram the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang has petitioned the Nationalist Government opposing China's participation in the Pan-Asiatic Congress at Kabul in November on the ground that the Conference will be dominated by the Japanese "for the purpose of enslaving other Asiatics".

The resolution declares that the Japanese dominated the last Pan-Asiatic Conference at Shanghai and urges the Kuomintang immediately to call a conference of the Eastern races with the object of relieving the oppressed people but not to permit Japanese to participate.—Reuter.

TOLL OF MELLILLA EXPLOSION

LONDON, September 27.

Madrid.—The casulties in the Mellilla explosion are now stated to be 57 dead and 215 injured.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Rome.—Rev. Fr. De Lima, the new Archbishop of Bombay has asked his consecration to be postponed to November or December. Cardinal Van Rossum has expressed his desire to consecrate him on 8th December in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.—Reuter.

Helsingfors.—Forty-six Communists have been found guilty of seditious activity and sentenced one of them to 15 years imprisonment. Three accused have been acquitted.—Reuter.

Sir Charles Batho the retiring Lord Mayor of London has been created a Baronet.—Reuter.

Stockholm.—The Government has resigned.—Reuter.

The Viceroy has contributed Rs. 250/- to the Punjab Flood Relief Fund started by Minister Noon.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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TATA STEEL COMPANY FORGING AHEAD

Bright Prospects Inspite of Many Handicaps

MR. SAKLATWALLA REVIEWS FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Rowdy and uproarious scenes were witnessed at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., held in the Bombay House, Fort, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presided.

Before moving the annual report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1928, for adoption, Mr. Saklatvala made a lengthy speech of the working of the Company for the past year. He referred to the Jamshedpur strike which has just ended and declared that the Company sustained a loss of a little over Rs. 1 crore owing to the strike. He said a satisfactory settlement of the strike had been arrived at chief owing to the efforts of Mr. Subash Bose and the Company now looked forward for a prosperous future.

He invited questions from the shareholders on the report, but appealed to them not to put such questions, the discussion on which would be in any way reprehensible to the Company. Although the strike had come to an end, he said, it would take at least three weeks to commence work. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Subash Bose, he was not afraid of another upheaval in the near future, but he was aware of a certain element that was closely following their movements and trying to upset the understanding that had been established between the workers and the management. It was in the interests of the Company therefore that he was appealing to the shareholders not to raise a discussion specially in connection with the strike, which would in any way complicate the situation at Jamshedpur.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report. He invited the shareholders to offer remarks on the report. He took his seat and paused a while and seeing no shareholder getting up put the resolution of adoption of report to vote.

MR. BHARUCHA SHOUTED DOWN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha: Sir, I am surprised you are putting this to vote without discussion. I want to speak on the report. (Cries: Sit down, Mr. Bharucha.)

Chairman: I waited sufficiently long for any one to get up. So now I go on with the next procedure.

Mr. Bharucha protested he was allowed no time.

Chairman: I paused for a long time. How can I allow you now to make a speech now?

Mr. Bharucha: I protest, Sir. This is an arbitrary order. (Cries of "sit down" by one section and "we want Bharucha" by another section.)

In the din of cries and confusion Mr. Paymaster rose on a point of order. He said the report was not read at all and therefore it could not have been moved for adoption.

Chairman: I started by saying that I took the report as read.

Mr. Paymaster was then shouted down by a section of the audience.

Mr. Bharucha said the Chairman had taken 30 minutes for his introductory speech and the shareholders were not allowed 5 minutes. "It is an injustice and will be a matter for a court of justice to decide, Sir."

The Chairman said he had followed the usual procedure and that he could not help.

Mr. Bharucha: Sir, I want to speak on this. (Renewed cries of "sit down" and "we want Bharucha.")

Subsequently Mr. Bharucha was allowed to speak.

He said that he knew that certain people were put up to shout him down! (Cries: Withdraw, withdraw. It is a lie.) There were two aspects of the report, one was the expenditure side and the other was the income side. He said the Directors' report only dealt with the expenditure side and the income side was all along forgotten. He alleged the Sales Department was totally mismanaged and there was no proper audit.

Chairman: I won't allow you to level charges. Have you any proofs for these allegations? ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. Bharucha said he would prove it if the books were shown to him. (Cries: "We don't want to hear you.) Continuing Mr. Bharucha said unless the Sales Department was reorganised and there was daily audit system, the Company will not get the requisite profit. (Cries: "Hear, hear" and "shame, shame!).) Further he said retrenchment was not carried out and he had in his pockets a list of bonuses given to a majority of European officers which amounted to 50 to 60 per cent. of their salaries in many instances. (Cries: Prove it. Sit down.)

Mr. Bharucha: I am not talking through my hat. I will presently read out the names which I collected when I had been to Jamshedpur.

The Chairman said the giving of bonuses was a practice which nobody who knew anything of steel industry would make much of. He cited of a similar practice followed in England.

Referring to the Jamshedpur strike Mr. Bharucha asked why the management declared a lock-out?

The Chairman replied the conditions in a steel workshop were such that when any department struck work or declared hartal, the works would have to be closed down for about a week. They had always to maintain a certain pressure of heat, say, in the engine room, that if a hartal was declared by the engine workers, it would be impossible to start work for another week. He objected to the word "lock-out" as in fact it was not a lock-out, but certainly they did not want the wages of the workers to go on and the production to diminish.

Mr. Bharucha: With all deference to the chair, I must point out.....

Here the Chairman asked Mr. Bharucha to stop as he thought a discussion would not be in the interest of the Company.

Concluding Mr. Bharucha said his suggestion about audit would receive attention.

Mr. Bharucha next suggested that the Directors should agree to arbitration in cases of strikes, and must make retrenchments in the interest of the Company.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, another shareholder, also offered criticisms on the report to which the Chairman replied.

Replying Mr. Bharucha, the Chairman said, his grievances regarding audit would be considered and Mr. Bharucha accepted the assurance.

The report was then put to vote and adopted.

The retiring Directors were re-elected on the Board.

Before the close of the meeting Mr. Bharucha paid a tribute to the Chairman for his efforts to end the strike.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla in the course of his speech said:—

I regret that we are not able on the results of last year to declare a dividend on the Ordinary shares of the Company. That was only to be expected in the first year of the new scheme of protection and after we had lost the substantial bounties which in previous years had been paid us on our ingot production and on our rails by the Indian Government. The results of the year have been very much what we expected. On the average, over the whole year, both costs and prices were close to the figures we had estimated; and towards the end of the year costs were falling substantially. The alteration of the protection scheme meant that we lost ingot bounties which, if they had been continued, would have yielded us Rs. 50.3 lakhs in 1927-28. In addition, for our rails, instead of an average price of Rs. 141 obtained in 1926-27 taking the rail bounty into account, we obtained a price of only Rs. 110 per ton.

There has been some revival in the condition of the steel industry throughout the world during the past year. Reconstructions have taken place in England and on the Continent of Europe and the fierce competition that has so damaged the industry since the war has been somewhat tempered by the cartel agreements between the producing countries. In India the year has been marked by a great increase in the consumption of steel.

Several shareholders have addressed us suggesting that in view of falling prices, especially the prices of sheets, we should apply to Government for increased protection. Your Board have considered this question very carefully and they do not consider that such an application would have been desirable.

You will all be familiar with the course of the strikes, which were at first departmental, being carefully planned in those departments where the agitators thought the Company was vulnerable, and were later made general. The Directors and the Managing Agents were throughout in the closest touch with the position. From February onwards we received, almost daily, detailed reports of the developments from the General Manager and we communicated our views to him almost as frequently. During the whole period there was the fullest co-operation between the Management and the Board and no important steps were taken in Jamshedpur except on definite instructions from us or with our sanction.

The two really important issues were, strike pay and retrenchment. As regards the former, we have adhered completely to the vital principle of giving no pay for the period for which men did not work, but for the purpose of alleviating the hardships of the men we are giving those who return, loans which will be repayable within two years. As regards retrenchment, it has been agreed between the Labour Association and ourselves that the regular posts in the Works will be limited to the number we consider necessary under the reorganization scheme. In view, however, of the facts that some men have already taken their settlements and left, that others are expected not to return, and that a further number will be prepared to accept the compensation offered to reduced men, we anticipate that the number of surplus men from our old staff will now not be very large and we have agreed to take all the men previously employed who offer themselves by the beginning of October.

We hope and believe, however, that just as the Jamshedpur Labour Association, under its former President, consistently followed the policy of friendly negotiations and opposed strikes, so the Association under its new President will continue that policy. We, for our part, shall certainly continue to give careful and sympathetic attention to all the representations it puts forward in that spirit. Our desire is that the Labour Association should become strong enough and command sufficient confidence among the men to ensure that any future question which may arise for adjustment between the Company and the workmen, shall be handled by an Association which they will obey and which will make it impossible for individual agitators again to disturb the relations between the two parties.

It will be within your recollection that, during August, we made it known that the loss incurred by the Company between 1st April and 31st July owing to the strike was about Rs. 66 lakhs. As many of our clerks also joined the strike on 20th August, we have not yet been able to bring our accounts up-to-date, but we estimate that the total loss (including loss of estimated profits and compensation to the men reduced) will be a little over rupees one crore, without taking account of loss of profit during the period which must elapse before normal production is reached. The seriousness of this is realised by no one more fully than by your Board and Management, and you may rely on us and on the whole staff of the Company to spare no effort in any direction to put the Company as speedily as possible in the sound position in which we originally hoped the current year's work would establish us.

In closing my remarks, I wish to emphasise that serious though the events of the last few months have been, we must not take too gloomy a view. The profits for 1927-28 were affected to a small extent, and those of the current year very seriously indeed, but the effect on the future revenue-earning capacity of the Company has been slight. The new Development programme has been delayed, but not stopped; important items of new construction have been carried through during the past few months. We hope that in a few months we shall be producing on at least the scale originally anticipated.

THE COMMUNAL CONCORDAT

ACTION OF "BADMASHES" CONDEMNED

PROMINENT MUSLIM OFFERS FLOWERS TO GANPATI IMAGE

BANGALORE, Sept. 27.

A Mysore Government press notice issued to-day regarding the situation at Davangere states that at a meeting of the leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities the leaders condemned the action of a few "badmashes" on the night of the 21st and expressed an earnest desire that the two communities should live in brotherly harmony. The Hindus were anxious that the image of Ganapathi should be carried in procession through the important thoroughfares. The Mahomedans having no objection whatever the procession was arranged, when the whole town put on a gala appearance. A very large crowd took part in the celebration. Mr. Abdul Azed, a prominent Moslem citizen offered flowers to the image near a mosque. All accounts agree that Mr. Mirza Ismail the Dewan was largely responsible for bringing about the communal concordat so promptly in the present instance.—A. P.

I. C. S. EXAMS.

STRIKING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BRITISH CANDIDATES

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Figures of the Indian Civil Service examinations show a striking increase in the number of British candidates the total of whom this year was 122, compared with 112 last year, 93 in 1923, and 70 in 1925. There were 153 Indian candidates, and 14 Ceylonese this year. Successful candidates are 33 Europeans and 12 Indians.

The successful candidates in the open competitive examinations for the appointment to the Indian Civil Service include the sons of Sir Edward Cook General Eustace and Sir George Curtis.—Reuter.

INDIA AND BRITISH EMPIRE

"NO SUBORDINATION AND NO EXPLOITATION"

MR. SASTRI ON INDIA'S DESTINY

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Bulawayo.—Mr. Sastri speaking at a reception in his honour given by the Rhodesian Indian Association declared that India's destiny for good or evil lay within the British Empire. He would ask his countrymen not to have any misgivings but to go ahead fearless of consequences with trust in their fellow citizens and in the magnanimity of British people everywhere in world. Within the Empire there should be no subordination and no exploitation of any one people in favour of another. There should be the utmost scope for the development of every race within this glorious organisation. "With that principle dwelling ever in our, hearts we are not likely either now or hereafter to go back on the honour of Great Britain."—Reuter.

LABOUR DEVOTEE CHANGES HIS TUNE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The "Morning Post" and other Conservative newspapers cite under sarcastic head lines, Mr. Oswald Mosley's recent statement that he will retain the Baronetcy because "it is not worth giving up—titles nowadays don't count for anything."

The newspaper points out that when joining the Labour Party in 1924 Mr. Mosley stated he would renounce the title.

Sir Oswald Mosley, his father, died three days ago.—"Statesman" Special

LANDING AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The German aviator Baron Von Huenefeld landed at Allahabad, this evening, and will proceed to Calcutta to-morrow morning.—A. P.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The German aviator Baron Von Huenefeld left for Calcutta in the Europa at 9.30 this morning while the Fokker plane carrying the Dutch mails left earlier at five also for Calcutta.—A. P.

SECOND DUTCH AEROPLANE REACHES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The second Dutch aeroplane carrying mails to Java arrived here this morning.—

NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS OF NIZAM'S GOVT.

(From A Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (Dec.) Sept. 26.

Firmans are likely to be issued by H. E. H. the Nizam on important matters relating to the administration in the beginning of the Fasli new year 1338 a fortnight hence.

The public of the old and new Delhi are making preparations for the reception of H. E. H. the Nizam there and in this connection Shamsul Ulama Moulvi Sayyad Ahmed, Imam Jum-ma Mosque, Delhi, is staying here.

Khan Fasl-i-Mohamad Khan, formerly Deputy Director Public Instructions, Hyderabad (Deccan) and now Settlement Officer, Sargodha, Punjab, has been appointed Director of Public Instructions, in place of Nawab Masood Jang, on a salary of Rs. 2,000/ with provision that (if he continues in service for full 5 years) he will be given a pension of Rs. 800/ (British coin).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Muhammadali, President Ahmadiya Anjumanishaat Islam, Lahore, has served a notice on the editor, publisher and printer of "Al Fazl", a vernacular paper published for Qadian, Gurdaspur District, claiming Rs. 50,000/- damages for alleged defamatory statements made against him in the paper in the issue dated the 7th September, in case the editor publisher and printer fail to tender unconditional apologies within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice.—A. P.

Madras.—A gruesome find was made by the Police on Wednesday morning. Lachmaiyya, aged 18, a student of St. Gabriel's High School, was sleeping along on the verandah of his house. In the morning, his body was found 30 feet off the kitchen with deep knife wounds on the neck and chest.—A. P.

The Viceroy has nominated Sir Malcolm Hailey as President of the Public School Society, and Sir Malcolm has accepted the nomination.

The Nawab of Chhatri has arrived at Simla and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

"NOT OF MUCH VALUE TO EASTERN COUNTRIES"

INDIA'S PROTEST AGAINST LEAGUE EXPENDITURE

GENEVA ADOPTS PEACE PLANS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the budget and with that the session closed.—Reuter.

INDIA'S PROTEST

Geneva.—Lord Lytton speaking at the Assembly protesting against increased League expenditure said there was nothing in the present circumstances to justify exceptional expenditure. The increase was caused by inadequate and defective nature of methods of controlling and limiting spending. India found it very difficult to justify any increased contribution.

LEAGUE AND EASTERN COUNTRIES.

There was a wide-spread view in India that the League was not of much value to Eastern countries and its tendency was definitely in the direction of strengthening European interests at the expense of other countries and races.

He reminded the Assembly that the question was often discussed in India whether membership of the League was really worth the price and feared that the time might come when the Government of India would find it impossible to answer in the affirmative. He felt bound to protest on behalf of the Indian delegation which was profoundly dissatisfied with the year's budget.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S EXTRAVAGANCE AND INDIA'S ANXIETY

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—At the closing sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations Lord Lytton expressed grave anxiety felt by India at increasing League budget and unsatisfactory nature of control over the League's expenditure and earnestly appealed to Secretary-General of League and Director of International Labour Office to exercise greater care. Otherwise India might have to instruct her delegates in 1929 to vote against budget.—Reuter.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING

Geneva.—The analysis of voting on the budget shows that eighteen countries voted in favour including Britain and Canada and six against including India and New Zealand while there were eleven abstentions including Australia. After the voting India and others withdrew the opposition for the sake of unanimity.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

LEAGUE ADOPTS PLAN AND MODEL TREATIES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has adopted the plan for the peaceful settlement of International disputes and model treaties of non-aggression and mutual assistance.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OFFERS ITS SERVICES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The League Council has instructed the Secretary General to communicate the model draft of treaties for the peaceful settlement of International disputes to all nations who are members of the League and to the following non-members: Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, United States, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, Soviet Russia and Turkey and to inform them that the Council is prepared to offer its services if desired.—Reuter.

DOCTOR PARANJPE'S APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The League Council has appointed Dr. R. P. Paranjpe as member of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH AERIAL AGREEMENT

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Following a report in a London newspaper that France and Britain have reached an air agreement, the Foreign Office states that there is no agreement or understanding of any kind with France regarding aerial matters that has not been published and all rumours to the contrary are entirely untrue.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN MEXICO

15 DIE IN COLLAPSE OF HOUSES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mexico City.—Serious floods and extensive damage have occurred on the west coast. At least fifteen were killed in the collapse of houses in Jalisco which with the Sinaloa pend colony, and Maria Islands are the biggest sufferers.—Reuter.

CHELTENHAM BYE-ELECTION

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The bye-election for Cheltenham owing to the death of Sir James Tynte Agg-Gardner, resulted as follows:—

Sir Walter Preston (Conservative) 10438 votes, Sir John Brunner (Liberal) 6678 votes Miss Florence Widdowson (Labour) 3963 votes.—Reuter.

ON TRACK OF BOLSHEVIST AGENTS?

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Secretary to Colonel Lawrence's Trustees in London discredit the newspaper report that he is moving about the Punjab in disguise, studying activities of Bolshevist agents. He says that a letter from Col. Lawrence, last week, gave the official Royal Air Force squadron in India as his permanent address until 1930. He had made it clear that he was still employed in the permanent post in the Royal Air Force which would prevent him from moving about the country.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION AT MELLILA MUNITION DEPOT

FURTHER DETAILS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Fort Cabririzas originally on the outskirts of town was surrounded recently by numerous native houses most of which were reduced to smithereens when forty-four thousand pounds of black powder exploded. It is feared that the casualties are over forty killed and two hundred injured.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

In the Share Market to-day jutes opened steady, but in the absence of outside support and profit-takers' evidence ruled quiet turn easier. At close, however, slightly steadier feeling prevailed. Coals were neglected. Teas showed slight advance which was well maintained. In the Miscellaneous Section there was no new feature. Government Securities were steady and unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Paper 62-7, 3 1/2 per cent 73-1, 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 94-7, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 105-14, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102-6.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 110.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord 30-8, Dunbar ord 191.

Jutes:—Alliance ord 610-9, Albion ord 525, Anglo-India ord 514, Auckland ord 398, Bally ord 327, Clive 48, Craig 5-10, Dalhousie ord 624, Delta pref 111, Empire 1081-8, Gondalpara ord 1383, Gourepore ord 591, Howrah 61-8, pref 119-8, Hukumchand ord 20, pref 111, Khardah ord 704, Lansdowne ord 354, Naihati ord 538, Waverley 8-10.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramghur 0 div, Jainty Central Re. 1, Singaram B annas 12, Standard 53 ex div, West Jamuria 1-2.

Miscellaneous:—Biscuits 3-12, Calcutta Tramways ord 13-2, Indian Cables 5-12, Frank Rose 3-6, Indian Iron and Steel 17-14, Indian Standard Wagon ord 48, pref 93, Kumardhubi Eng ord 4-6, British Ceylon Corpn. ord 6-14, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Cawnpore Sugar 20 ex div. Samastipore 4.

Teas:—Dhunseri 1-8, Dunflaghur 12-4, Joybirpara 28-12, Loobah 10, Teen Ali 18-8.

RIGHTS OF PRINCES.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S VIEWS.

e following are extracts from the r recently read by H. H. the Maha- of Patiala before the East Indin ociation, London:—

think I can fairly claim that we e persisted in co-operation despite discouragement. We felt sure that was a right policy, because we were cious of being animated first by our found and deep loyalty to the Per- and Throne of the King Emperor; ndly, by a belief in the character of ish justice; thirdly, by sincere con- on that we were asking no more than, any reasonable view of the facts, we e entitled to obtain. We always had our minds the three main requirements ch we put forward to Mr. Montagu: effective Chamber of Princes, a real isory Council, and a system of impar- arbitration. As time went on, how- r, and as we found that our position becoming increasingly difficult, we ided to approach the Viceroy in per- in order to ask for an impartial and thoritative enquiry into the whole of position. For, during the years which elapsed since the introduction of the ormed Constitution into British India, had become increasingly conscious of fact that while there was never any ention on the part of the framers of it constitution to trespass upon the hts of the States, yet in actual prac- the working of the reforms had been en as to affect our interests very deep-

need not go into details, which, in- ed, are being authoritatively investigat- in another place, but I will simply say one glance at the map of India, from e standpoint which I took at the begin- ng of my address, might have convince- those who were legislating for British dia in 1919 that anything which they t for those portions of India not under e rule of the Princes must necessarily ffect, both directly and indirectly, the ortions over which the Princes had way. In a great variety of directions, or example, the fixing of the Rupee ratio, he introduction of protective duties, ex- eriments with prohibition, and the like, e have found ourselves most deeply and tally affected by policies in the framing f which we had no hand. Even before 919, as I have already hinted, we had magined that something of the kind might happen; and it was for this reason hat we laid such stress upon the Chamber of Princes, as providing an institution up- on which might be based some machinery for joint consultation between the Indian States and British India, in matters of common concern to both. But I must confess that the actual working of the Reformed Constitution in British India, and the degree to which our interests were affected without our knowledge or control, came as a surprise to all of us. Hence it was that our previous desire to obtain the machinery of which I have already spoken became strengthened into a re- quest for an authoritative examination of the whole of our position.

THE STATES COMMITTEE.

Lord Birkenhead and Lord Irwin were kind enough to accede to part of our re- quest, and to appoint the Committee which is now sitting under the able Chairman- ship of Sir Harcourt Butler. The terms of reference of this Committee are not as comprehensive as we originally desired, a limitation which I personally regret, because the revision of the position in British India after the report of the Sta- tutory Commission—which itself has a much wider reference than the Indian States Committee—will both permit and necessitate a revision of the machinery for co-operation with the States. But we be- lieve, nevertheless, that the investigations of the Indian States Committee can do us nothing but good, since they will enable us to put forward at least some portion of our case in all its strength.

In regard to the force of our case, and the desirability from our point of view, at least, that the present system should be altered, every Prince in India is agreed. Regarding the precise form of the consti- tutional machinery which is to inaugu- rate, as we hope, a new era, there are still some differences between us. I think it is fair to say that we are all agreed that there must be something like a fede- ration for India; and by federation I mean nothing more than a machinery which will enable British India and In- dian India to meet together at the top, and to discuss jointly, in a manner conso- nant with the interests and importance of each, all policies and proposals which affect India as a whole. Concerning de- tails, as will be obvious, there is plenty of room for difference of opinion; but on these three broad lines, viz., the strength of the Prince's case, the importance of finding a remedy, and the necessity of some federal scheme—I think I may say there is entire unanimity among us.

BRITISH INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Before I close, there are some few re- marks which I should like to make. I want to emphasize most strongly, in the first place, that there is not, and cannot be, any ill-will on the part of the Indian Princes towards the Nationalist movement in India. We Princes, like all the great- est of the Nationalist leaders in British India are firm believers in the value of the British connection. We do believe, however, that it is perfectly compatible with that connection that Indians should have greater power over the management of their own affairs than they possess to- day. We have not the slightest desire to thwart the progress of British India; in- deed, we hope we shall run a friendly race with them along the lines of national de- velopment. For reasons which I have al- ready indicated, the States have some lee- way to make up but I should like to em- phasize most strongly my belief that lee- way is not so great as is sometimes re- presented.

May I remark in this connection that I have often been struck with the curious ignorance concerning Indian States which is to be found not merely in England—where it is quite natural—but even in In- dia itself? I do not quite know why this should be the case, for, as far as my knowledge runs, every State welcomes visi- tors, is perfectly prepared to supply them with every information, and has no desire whatever to pursue a policy of secrecy. And yet, somehow or other, very little is known about us. When visitors come they are, as a rule, far more inter- ested in our ancient forts than in our modern hospitals; and when they have to choose—for the cold weather is a busy time in India—between a duck shoot and a visit to the Secretariat or to the village school, there are very few people indeed whose choice is not made with little sign of hesitation.

Probably, too, there is something in the idea which I personally have often held, that the States are a little shy of enter- ing into intimate relations with British India, particularly since the emergence of the Nationalist movement, for fear lest their attitude might be misunderstood by the Government of India. I hope and trust that everyone, in England as well as in India, is now so firmly convinced of the loyalty of the States to His Majes- ty, and of their attachment to the Empire, that they would believe it no conclusive evidence of seditious tendencies if a Prince were to invite even an advanced politician from British India to visit him. But in the past, I am afraid, such an action would have been taken as proof conclusive of the most undesirable tenden- cies on the part of the Prince in question. However this may be, I do plead in all earnestness for a real effort by people in England and people in India alike to un- derstand the Indian States.

PROGRESS IN THE STATES.

I only wish that those persons who take advantage of an occasional folly or ex- travagance in one individual among what is, after all, a very considerable number of Rulers, to pillory the whole order of Princes, could spare time to come and visit, I do not say the model States, but the States whose Rulers constitute the rank and file of the princely order. I think these critics would be surprised. Only the other day, in my capacity as Chancellor of the Chamber, I had occasion to glance over some statistics, admittedly incom- plete, but nevertheless, I think, illumina- tive. I happened to see the replies sent by thirty-four States up and down India to an interrogatory which was sent out. Not one of these thirty-four States was a large or particularly well-known State; they varied in geographical location from the North to the South, and from the West to the East. In other words, to all appearances, they were a thoroughly typi- cal sample of the whole mass. Yet out of these thirty-four States, twenty-three had regular legislatures and definite ma- chinery for enlisting public opinion on any State act, and five had the establish- ment of such machinery under considera- tion. Twenty-five of them had regular pension systems for their administrative services under their own civil service re- gulations; twelve had a complete separa- tion between judicial and executive ma- chinery, a stage which has not yet been attained in British India; while ten had the incomplete system of separation which obtains in British India itself.

FIXED PRIVY PURSE.

Very interesting, I am sure, to my hearers will be the next point upon which I should like to touch. It may not be news to you that in the last session of the Chamber of Princes, my dearest elder brother and friend, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, introduced a reso- lution bringing to the notice of every State the desirability of a fixed personal Privy Purse separate from the State re- venues, and the desirability of ensuring a systematic and properly organized judi- cial machinery. Now, out of these thirty- four States, whose replies have come in quite at random in accordance with the promptitude with which the enquiry hap- pened to be answered, twenty-six already possess the fixed Privy Purse system and three are introducing it; while so far as the judiciary is concerned, twenty-two possess High Courts of regular type mo- delled on those of British India, while eight have courts in which the Ruler as- sociates with himself one or more Minis- ters in the discharge of appellate func- tions. I do not say that there is not ample room with us as with everyone else, for all the effort which enlightened Rul- ers, with the assistance and co-operation of their people, can bring to bear in the improvement of the internal condition of the States; but I do assert with some con- fidence not only that the will to improve is there, but that very real improvements have in the course of a very few years been actually carried out.

OBLIGATIONS TO KINGSHIP.

It is the characteristic tendency of the States, at the present moment, to lay down the lines of stabilized administrative system, which shall be independent of changes in the personality of the Ruler, and which shall operate with something like the same consistency and steadiness as characterize the work of Governments in advanced countries. But here again let me speak very plainly. It has some- times been said that Rulers of Indian States are autocrats. I do not quite know the full implications of that term to Western ears; but this I do know; that no Indian Ruler can resist, or would dream of resisting, the public opinion of his people. That is not our conception of kingship at all; nor is it the idea which our people hold. To us, kingship is an office which has rights and which has obligations. The two are indissolubly linked. The same is true of the subject. He has his rights just as he has his obli- gations; and the King can no more trans- gress the former than he can permit the subject to transgress the latter. There is thus a really Indian conception of respon- sible government which needs to be ap- preciated; the conception of a govern- ment in which every subject knows what his rights are, since those rights are se- cured to him by custom and by religion; in which public opinion is the final sanc- tion for every act of Government, and is able at any time to bring irresistible, be- cause direct, pressure upon the adminis- tration. In those States where the sub- jects have desired to substitute for this system the machinery of the West, they have done so. But if in most States this substitution has not yet taken place, it is because the people of the State have shown no desire to change the system un- der which they live.

One last word, and I have done. It may seem to my hearers that I have said very little upon the subject of the rela- tions between the Indian States and the Crown. In reality, as I hope reflection will show you, I have really said a great deal: for I have done my best to explain to you as effectively as I can in the time at my disposal the manner in which the Indian States themselves conceive of this relation and the manner in which they believe it can best be implemented, for the benefit of Great Britain and the Em- pire, of India herself, of British India, and of the States.

RY. AND GENERAL FINANCES

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE TO REVIEW SEPARATION

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected to review the separation of railway finances from general finances:—Sir George Rainy, Mr. Jamna- das Mehta, Col. Crawford, Messrs. Ghus- navi, Parsons, Syed Murtaza, Anwarul Azim, T. R. Roy Choudhury, Ismail Khan, Abul Matin Choudhury, Shanmukham Chetty, Amarnath Dutt, Arey, Gangaprasad Sinha, G. D. Birla and Sir P. Thakurdas. A. P.

FIRST AID CLASS

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, a First Aid Class conducted by Miss Manekbai N. Masani, under the supervision of Dr. J. D. Desai, M. B. B. S., in the Sheth Gocouldas Tejpal Girls' School was recently examined by Dr. Chandulal C. Merchant, M. B. B. S.

The following is the list of the success- ful candidates:—Mrs. Jeshanoo D. Hussa- nis, Miss Annapurnabai Jeshunker, Sushi- labai Pranjivan, Nirmalabai Jadavji, Tudoomatibai Haridas, Mahalaxmibai Jeshunker, Bhagoomatibai Valabhadas, Ramanscondriben Devji, Vidyabai Valabha- das, Shardabai Chhotalal Premji, Shar- dabai Chhotalal Makandas, Champabai Laxmidas, Hemlatabai Amarchand, Bha- noomatibai Balashunker, Krishnabai Jethabhai.

The new class of the "Home Nursing" will be started on the 1st October, 1928. Candidates desirous of seeking admission in the said class are requested either to see personally or apply to the Head Mistress of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

ONE ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS

The Customs fraud case in which Keshao Mahadeo Dandekar, a dalal's clerk, Dinshaw Jehangir Jhaveri, Customs Examining Appraiser and Go- pal Mahadeo Patkar, a Customs 'da- lal' stood charged with cheating and abetment, forgery and using as ge- nuine a forged document, came up for further hearing before Mr. M. S. Pan- dit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Mr. Vicaji, Special Prosecutor for the Crown made an application for the grant of a conditional pardon to the accused Patkar, who had turned an approver.

The case for the prosecution it would be recalled, was that the accus- ed cheated the Customs Department in respect of certain drawback claims by committing forgery of the draw- back bills and fraudulently using them as genuine. There were in all about 25 cases against these and other accused, the amount involved in all these cases aggregating to Rs. 1,13,000. The prosecution, however, wished to proceed for the present only with the first six cases.

APPEAL FOR CONDITIONAL PARDON

Mr. Vicaji in applying for a condi- tional pardon of the third accused, Pat- kar, under 337 C.P.C., submitted that the accused had agreed to make a full and true disclosure of the circum- stances within his knowledge relative to the offence and relative to other persons whether they were principals or abettors.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader for the second accused objected to the grant- ing of the pardon. He contended that Section 337 C.P.C. laid down that the pardon could be granted only in cas- es exclusively triable by a court of ses- sions and with references to offences specially enumerated in the section. It was, therefore, necessary for the Court to examine whether the facts set forth by Mr. Vicaji in his opening address tended to make out an offence under Sections 467 and 471 of the I.P.C. The mere fact that these Sec- tions were mentioned in the charge sheets as Sections applicable was not sufficient.

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS.

The prosecution alleged that the second accused forged shipping and drawback bills. A shipping bill was not at all a valuable security. It was the refund of the money paid in res- pect of these goods at some prior pe- riod of time. That application might or might not be granted. It, there- fore, could not be made to fall under the definition of security. A draw- back bill was also not a valuable se- curity for the same reasons and if those documents were not valuable se- curities, Section 337 C.P.C. did not come into operation of Section 337 attract the operation of Section 337 under which the prosecution had made an application for pardon.

Mr. Kanuga then contended that if he were ruled out on the above point he would urge the non-assignment of reasons by the prosecution as the se- cond ground for opposing the applica- tion. Mr. Vicaji had merely stated that the third accused was prepared to make a full and true disclosure of the facts of the case. But that could not be sufficient ground for granting the application. The Court had also to see whether the pardon applied for could be granted in the interests of justice.

Mr. Chhotalal Desai for the first ac- cused opposed the application on the same grounds.

Replying, Mr. Vicaji said that he had applied for the grant of pardon with a view to obtaining his evidence on oath which facility could not be had if he were an accused person.

The Magistrate at this stage asked Mr. Vicaji whether in the interests of the other two accused he could not postpone to a later date.

Mr. Vicaji replied that the third ac- cused Patkar was, according to Section 337 D.P.C., acquainted with the facts concerned, and it was contemplated by the Legislature that such an applica- tion might be made and granted at the inception of the proceedings.

As regards Mr. Kanuga's second con- tention, Mr. Vicaji went on to say that the drawback bills were based on shipping bills and it created a legal right for the presentation of the draw- back bills. He held that as the ship- ping bills were considered valuable se- curity, the drawback bills were also to be treated as such.

CONDITIONAL PARDON GRANTED.

After accused Patkar stepped into the witness box and declared that he would make a true and full disclosure. His Worship granted him a pardon.

Further hearing was adjourned to October 5.

CHANGE IN WAVE-LENGTHS

In order to conform with a Government Wavecster, which is regarded as standard for India, both the Bombay and Calcutta broadcasting stations have reduced their wave lengths by 18 metres.

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORE IN NEW HOUSE

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GENIUS

WHAT BUSINESS ALLIED WITH POLITICS CAN ACHIEVE

A brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co. Ltd. and the unveiling ceremony of the por- trait of the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, its founder, by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta at the Cruickshank Road, on Thurs- day evening. The Store is now housed in the premises formerly known as the "Skating Rink" and on Thursday it pre- sented a festive appearance. The struc- ture had been altered into an imposing and commodious business place and was tastefully decorated. The elite of Bom- bay with a fair sprinkling of ladies attend- ed the function among whom were Jus- tice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. B. N. Sarva M.L.C., Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, Mr. L. B. Tairsee and many city fathers. "I think this pioneer Swadeshi concern had ful- filled its function both as a public utility concern and as a supporter of Swadeshi goods! This was in brief the tribute paid by Sir Chunilal Mehta in declaring the premises open.

HISTORY OF STORES.

In welcoming the guests, Sir Manmo- handas Ramji traced the history of the institution. He said:

"With a view to give preference to all Swadeshi goods and to support and deve- lop the habit of using such goods amongst the masses and thereby to help India's cause by promoting the decaying and gen- eral arts and industries, the late Lokamanya Tilak along with the late Sardar Bawaru Ramchandra Naik and myself conferred to- gether and as a result a scheme of starting a Swadeshi store was placed before the public, and the scheme being finally ap- proved, to achieve the above mentioned objects, it was in 1906 that the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operatives Stores Co. Ltd., was opened at the hands of late Mr. Dada- bhoy Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India.

MUSEUM OF INDIAN GOODS.

This store served as a model exhibition of Indian made goods a fact which was acknowledged by Sir Thomas Holland, Chairman of the Industrial Commission when the Commission visited the Stores during their sittings in Bombay, and al- though many more Stores have been open- ed at different places and even in Bom- bay, since after the inauguration of this Store, the display and arrangement for the sale of goods does not come up to this Ins- titution, a fact of which the Management can safely take pride. It has also offered a great opportunity for the foreign tourists to see all sorts of commodities produced in India at a glance, and the Management is proud that their Institution is visited by almost all the foreign travellers coming to this first City of India.

Before I conclude, I should like to say a few words about the working of this Insti- tution. The Company was started in 1906 with a capital of Rs. 2,50,000/- of which Rs. 1,20,600/- were subscribed.

The sales in the first year amounted to Rs. 4,41,711/- and the highest sale record- ed in 1918/19 amounted to Rs. 26,58,600/- The total sale in 20 1/2 years amounts to Rs. 3,10,32,181/- and the nett profit dur- ing the above period amounts to Rs. 7,85, 958/-. The Capital of the Store was rais- ed in the year 1918 from Rs. 2,50,000/- to Rs. 12,50,000/- of which Rs. 4,31,300/- were subscribed and paid up. The Capital had to be increased in order to open more branches in the country, but after the war the depression in trade was so acute that the question of opening of too many shops had to be abandoned.

SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH.

In declaring the new premises open Sir Chunilal said that he considered it a great privilege to perform the opening ceremony of the second habitation of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores. The privi- lege was all the more greater when consi- dered that the first opening ceremony was performed by no less a person than the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji (applause). Looking through the list of Directors who first formed the Company, one noticed a very happy combination of statesmen and business men. The late Sir Ratanji Tata and Mr. Gordhandas Khatau joined with the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak in bringing the stores into existence. The speaker ven- tured to think that it was only by the combination of statesmen and businessmen that any scheme for the prosperity of this country would be brought to fruition. (applause).

Sir Chunilal after tracing the history of the Stores from its inception said it was unnecessary for him to dilate upon the necessity for each one them to encourage the cult of Swadeshi, a cult in which all men and women of every persuation could join and thereby support not only India's indegenous arts and industries but relieve substantially the curse of unemployment. From its history, the speaker was convinc- ed that it the Stores had fulfilled its func- tion both as a supporter of indegenous in- dustries and as a public utility concern. He was glad to note that many persons trained in the Stores had now started in- dependent Swadeshi concerns and were thriving. That was in itself an achieve- ment worthy to be proud of. He was of opinion the company would be able to do much in the direction of giving encourage- ment and impetus to small Indian indus- tries.

The Industries Department of the Go- vernment might be able to considerably help the Stores in this useful work, though he was not sure Government had sufficient finances to enable a very great expansion in this direction.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tri- bute to Sir Manmohandas Ramji. He said he was the father of many Swadeshi concerns, the Indian Merchants Chamber being the outstandingpructs of his labours. "He has no doubt been an inspiration to me and I hope to many a young man" concluded Sir Chunilal.

He then unveiled a fine portrait of Sir Manmohandas and declared the premises open.

After Sir Chunilal and Sir Manmohan- das were profusely garlanded and the guests treated to light refreshments, the function came to a happy close.

PRESS ACT SATYAGRAHA IN MYSORE

NO CONFISCATION THIS TIME

Syt. Tagadur Ramchandra Rao writes from Mysore:—

The latest issue of the Kanivar Pa- trika was published in the ninth Satya- graha Press on the 20th instant. The Police did not confiscate either the press or the papers this time. The public and the police purchased copies of the Patrika and encouraged the movement. The Satyagraha of this month has terminated with complete victory to the Kanivar Patrika and ut- ter defeat to the Government. The Journalists of Mysore had recently ex- pressed their unanimous condemnation of the policy of the Government in not allowing me to publish my paper and had requested the authorities to re- vise their conduct and grant me per- mission. But there has not been any response for the same. Nor has the press Act been repealed. The authorities are thus losing the moral support of all true well-wishers of the State. Thus is jpstice denied to me. I pray God to bestow wisdom and sa- nity on the Government and lead them in the rightous path.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT AND V. T. J. SCHOOL

FURTHER PROTEST BY STUDENTS

A meeting of the students of the Textile Department of the Victoria Technical Jubilee School was held on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. K. N. Gokli when the following resolution was unani- mously adopted:

"This meeting of the students of the Textile Department V. J. T. Institute deeply feels for the attitude taken by the Secretary of the Board in not giving any written reply of the decision arrived at the meeting of the Board of Institute held on 11th September in connection with the weaving of Mahatma's portrait and requests the secretary to do so immediately. This meeting further resolves that the Presi- dent be authorised to ask for the written decision of the Board and if a definite reply is not given, he should then appeal to the outside interested bodies for further steps."

GERMAN AIRMAN WE LAVED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The Dutch airman left for Akyab at one o'clock. Owing to heavy rain in Rangoon and Akyab the German airman Von Huenefeld will probably not leave Calcutta before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, pending weather reports in those places.—A. P.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them.

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

WHY CONTINUE TO SUFFER from GONORRHOEA & GLEET
Try Rubern's
SENTI-KOLA
The latest Scientific discovery Relieves the painful burnings sensation at once, and cures, all discharges from the genito—urinary organs of any type (acute and chronic) in either sex.
Price Rs. 2-8-0. Charges extra.
Sole Agent :—J. K. DAS, (Chemist) 3, Badon Roy Lane, Beliaghata, Calcutta

A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U.S.A.

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-1. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU FREE Your future will it be happy? prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love - marriage. Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH folio 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne, If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 8 annas.

BEEJBUND
If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3, (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic l College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my paciens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

BOMBAY "COEDS" ON WARPATH

GUJRATI PLAYWRIGHT DENOUNCED

CARICATURE OF COLLEGE LIFE RESENTED

The Jinnah People's Memorial Hall presented a scene of enthusiasm and excitement on Sunday evening when the ladies of Bombay met in very large numbers to condemn the new Gujarati play entitled "College-ni-Kanya", which attempts to give an indecent and grossly misleading picture of college life. Among those present at the crowded meeting were Professors K. T. Shah, G. N. Joshi, and C. R. Shah, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

The speeches of the day were mostly delivered by lady graduates who launched a vigorous attack on "College-ni-Kanya", and unanimously demanded its proscription.

Mrs. Sharda Diwan, M.A., (daughter of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad) presided. Miss Taraben Patel, B.A., moved the main resolution at the meeting, emphatically protesting against the pernicious influence which the new play of Mr. Pandya created, and remarked that it should never have come from the pen of a man, who was at one time a College Professor.

Miss Kapila Khandvalla, B.A., (Hons) a former pupil of the playwright in an exceedingly impressive speech punctuated with plaudits from the crowded audience thoroughly exploded, the theories which the ex-Professor propagated in his play and most eloquently reiterated Bombay women's faith in co-education.

Miss. Bhachubhai Lotevalla the Lady-Corporator joined in the chorus of disapproval.

Mrs. Lilavati M. Munshi characterised the drama as unworthy of the Gujarati stage and said that public interests required that the play should be forthwith proscribed.

Miss Thakore, M.A., B.Sc., (Columbia), who has recently returned from America expressed her utmost surprise on seeing such a reactionary play which she considered of a mean and cowardly nature.

One Mr. Gadaria, teacher in G. T. High School rose to speak in favour of the play, but his speech was a cry in the wilderness.

Mrs. Sharda Diwan in her presidential remarks said that the youths would not take this disgraceful challenge lying down and would effectively boycott the play. She urged upon the authorities to proscribe the play.

Mrs. Wimla Mehta moved the vote of thanks.

PRACTICAL BANKING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

of Joint Stock Companies within 21 days from the execution thereof. Where a banker has omitted to have the charge registered within the statutory period he should insist on an order of the court and should re-register the charge with the Registrar.

ADVANCE AGAINST MERCHANDISE.

Experience teaches us that there is considerable risk in advancing on merchandise if advances are allowed too great a length of time for liquidation. Bankers do not advance against merchandise unless the stock is to be cleared within a definite period, say three or six months at the very latest. Branches are often asked to render full particulars regarding the date of arrival of the goods, the date of advance, the duration, whether the loan account is operative or otherwise, the current market value of the goods as compared with the advance. Great care is taken while advancing that old stock at high invoice value is not tendered as security. Advances against oil in storage always give trouble as evaporation and leakage have to be contended with. Business of this nature upon a large margin is calculated to give trouble, even though it is fully insured against fire and loss. Advances against hides and skins do not form a good security for bankers to advance money as the prices of these securities fluctuate very much.

ADVANCES TO CONTRACTORS.

This is the most risky business from the bankers' point of view. The contractors may produce evidence to show that they have obtained important and lucrative contracts apart from the nebulous character of the security offered, which in such cases, is usually an undertaking to pay to the bank the sums received under the contract. There is a risk of doubtful securities being produced by the contractors with a view to deceive the bank to get advances. Advances against shares in which the directors are interested should be discouraged as far as possible as it is against the interests of a bank to have considerable advances outstanding against shares of concerns in which either the bank or the directors are intimately connected. Accommodation preferably should be given to such companies in the form of Cash Credits. Advances against the goodwill of a dentist's practice and a lien on his dental instruments and appliances will not form a good security. This class of business should never be undertaken as the securities or good-will fetch no value if anything goes wrong. Nor is it advisable to advance to lawyers against their goodwill and a lien on their books. Advances again motor cars are doubtful at any time as even if the cars remain in the banks' garage, they soon get out of date and there will be very few buyers to buy an out-of-date model.

ADVANCES AGAINST TYPEWRITERS.

It happened some time back that one of the up-country bankers had advanced money on type-writers. The person who took the advance became an insolvent after some time. Though the bank had in their possession the type-writers as security it was subsequently found out that the person who took the advance was only a selling agent who had no right to pledge the goods. Though Life Policy as security is not a first class one for a banker to advance money, yet if the applicant is a deserving one having in long connection with the bank, an advance is granted. The amount of advance granted against this kind of security never exceeds the surrender value of the policy. The banker may require the assignment of the policy in most of the cases. We shall reiterate what we have said regarding advances on Fixed Deposit Receipts. This type of business is nothing more than a disguised form of demand liability, which in addition to being called upon at any moment, has further the disadvantage of costing the bank an enhanced rate of interest over and above the rate payable on current accounts.

Interest on overdrafts and loans are applied at the end of every half year as per rates arranged. The rates of interest vary according to the rise and fall in the Bank Rate. Let us take that the rate arranged in a particular account, say, overdraft or loan, is 1 per cent over Bank Rate minimum 7 per cent. Supposing the Bank Rate goes to 5 per cent, the customer is charged according to the minimum percentage of interest, and if the Bank Rate goes to 8 per cent the customer is charged 9 per cent i.e. 8 per cent plus 1 per cent. Some of the customers in order to avoid the fluctuations arising from high and low Bank Rates prefer to pay a fixed percentage throughout the period they have the accommodation from the bank. This arrangement is made at the time of opening the overdraft or Loan Account.

THE CEYLON REFORMS SCHEME

(Continued from page 6.)

cers of the State are not responsible to the State Council and for whatever sins of commission or omission that these three might make the popular seven will have to abdicate their power and position, at times without even the chance of proving their capacity and often to be discredited in the eyes of the public. The position of the Governor is still more interesting. He is untouched by the Constitution. He is responsible neither to State Council nor to the Board of Ministers. His position is like the ruler of an unlimited monarchy subject to no Constitution. We grant that the extension of the franchise is satisfactory and that the predominantly elected nature of the State Council is commendable. While this is a redeeming feature of the new Scheme, we are thoroughly disappointed to note that so effective a majority cannot have any independence to do what their country wants and they know best.

A SHADOW WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

In a historic review the Commissioners admit that "Ceylon has already advanced beyond the stage of Crown Colony Government." And the next logical procedure should have been the grant of Colonial Home Rule. But that is the very thing that is denied by the new Scheme for the Commissioners aver that full responsible Government is impracticable at the present time. An irresponsible Governor with very large autocrative powers at the top, dyarchy in Ministerial administration and an illogical and unnatural sort of collective responsibility of the Board of Ministers to the State Council—these are the fundamentals of the new Reforms Scheme for Ceylon, and it is puerile to be enthusiastic over it and foolish to regard it as anything like Colonial Home Rule for Ceylon. The whole Scheme is a camouflage and Ceylon is given the shadow without the substance.

SINDH ZAMINDAR AND POLICE CONSTABLES ON TRIAL

ALLEGED RIOTING

HYDERABAD, Sept. 25.

Two constables of the Karachi Police and Zamindar Akil of Mirpur Sakro, along with a number of persons said to be his followers have been set up for trial by the Superintendent of Police, supported by the District Magistrate of Karachi for alleged rioting and the wrongful confinement of two villagers of the village of Dars. The two villagers are alleged to have been first kept under wrongful confinement and beaten.

Later on when the villagers expressed their resentment against the conduct of the Zamindar the latter is alledged to have raided the village accompanied by several of his followers and the two policemen, assaulting the head man of the village and several other villagers and burning the house of one villager.

On Akil's report six of the villagers were at first prosecuted for alleged rioting and causing injuries to Akil and his party, in which one man was reported to have succumbed. Both the cases are proceeding before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Tata and Akil has applied to the Judical Commissioner's Court praying that the proceedings against him be quashed.

STRIKE ON N. G. S. RAILWAY

MR. GIRI'S APPEAL TO AGENT

BEHRAMPORE, Sept. 25.

Mr. V. V. Giri General Secretary, All India Railwaymens Fenderation, sends the following message to the Press in connection with the N. G. S. Railway.—

The situation on the N. G. S. Railway Workshop is critical but the men are peaceful and firm. Three thousand five hundred workers that is 85 per cent. of the men have downed tools as the result of grievances already published by the Union. Practically the whole of the Workshop staff are members of the Union and follow the Union's lead.

On behalf of the federation I convey my thanks to H. H. The Nizam's Government and the Rrsident for their fair attitude up to now in respect to the strikers. I fervently appeal to the Agent and the railway administration to show tact, prudence, and foresight, and to settle matters with the help of the Union, undoubtedly the accredited representative of the workers there. The Federation stands for honourable settlement through negotiations between the employers and the employees. I appeal to the public both in British India and in Hyderabad State to give their support to the workers in their struggle.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Sind.—No rain during week. More rain needed. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, by insects in Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur and by adverse winds in Nawabshah. Locusts appeared in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka of Sukkur but caused no damage.

Gujarat.—Rain during week sufficient. Standing bajri crop damaged to some extent in Kaira and Broach by rains. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in Chikhli.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing crops generally in good condition. Grass-hoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some places.

Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	32 to 56
Gujarat	17 to 42
Konkan	19 to 38
Deccan	3 to 43
Karnatak	17 to 20

Allahabad Sept. 26.—The second of the four Dutch airliners carrying mails arrived here on Wednesday, and will leave for Calcutta to-morrow at 4 in the morning.—A. P.

Lahore.—Owing to Dr. Moonjee's inability to preside over the Punjab Hindu Conference which was to have been held in Lahore on the 29th and 30th inst. to consider the Nehru Report the Conference has been indefinitely postponed.—A. P.

Skin Tortures End
And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowsmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes :—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Take it for
Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

The "400" are coming
2nd October
? ? ? ? ? ? ?
Aimila Automobile Co.,
Queen's Road, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

Anæmia?—
Then strengthen your Blood Cells.

New red blood—healthier blood—will be the result of a few weeks' use of Kalzana

It will increase the activity and vitality of the cells of your body because Kalzana feeds them with calcium, which is the heart of every body cell

The increased cell strength, given by Kalzana, tones up your whole system and speeds up the formation of red blood cells in a remarkable manner.

Dr.....writes:

"I have found Kalzana of great use in a case of anæmia where the great trouble was complete loss of appetite."

The increased calcium content of your blood will at the same time harden your teeth and so prevent tooth-decay.

Try Kalzana Tablets to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all chemists and stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

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Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.

RECHRISTENING NEW POONA COLLEGE

SIR L. WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech made on the occasion of renaming of the New Poona College on Wednesday at Poona, said:—

"The late Chief of Jamkhandi, whom I regarded as a personal friend, was a most enlightened ruler, and perhaps the most remarkable evidence of this was the keen personal interest which he took in the spread of education among the subjects of his State. No more fitting monument to the memory of the late Chief could have been designed than to associate his name with a scheme which promises to be of so great benefit to the people of the State, and, I feel sure that the arrangements which have been made in connection with this College are such as would have received his fullest approval

GOVT. ASSISTANCE.

The Shikshana Prasarak Mandali has had a very interesting history, and has shown how much can be done, from even small beginnings, by those who have faith in themselves and their aims, and capacity to persevere in the face of difficulties. As we have been reminded to-day, I have been always glad to help the Mandali, so far as I was personally able to do, with their plans of development, and I am glad that they have at last succeeded in completing the College buildings, and that their financial difficulties have of late considerably diminished. I am afraid, however, I cannot advise the Mandali to look for any very substantial assistance from Government in the immediate future. I need not enter to-day, and I cannot do more than express the hope that, when the financial position of Government improves, it may be possible to give further assistance to higher education, and that this College may then receive the share to which its importance, and the high standard of the education it provides, may entitle it.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The change of name which I have announced this afternoon will not only perpetuate, for all time, among succeeding generations of students, the memory of the late Chief of Jamkhandi whose portrait I have just unveiled, but will give a more personal character to the institution, and encourage that spirit of fellowship, both in College and in after life, which is so important an influence on the careers of those who have passed here the most impressionable period of their lives.

Both Lady Wilson and I are very grateful for the opportunity of being present at this afternoon's ceremony, and I am particularly glad that it has fallen to my lot to take so important a part in a ceremony which means so much to this College for all time in the future.

I now formally declare that this College, hitherto known as the New Poona College, shall henceforth be designated the "Sir Parashurambhau College" in memory of the late Captain Sir Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan, K. C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi State."

SIR PARASHURAMBHAU COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF ITS ORIGIN

The Secretary of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali in the course of a statement read on the occasion of the renaming of the New Poona College, said:—

It will be more than twelve years since the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali started the New Poona College as a Second grade Arts College. Before long it developed into a First grade College. In a sense this College represents the apex of the Mandali's educational activities. The educational activities of the Mandali have evolved from small beginnings. Undaunted by difficulties and relying on the faith that was in them the life-members and Council decided to launch on their scheme and actually commenced the construction of a small three-storied block for their proposed College. The New Poona College, as I have already said, acquired in a couple of years the status of a First grade College and was granted permanent affiliation in 1921. The question of an extensive site for the College was solved by Sardar Jagannath Maharaj kindly agreeing to lease out to us this fine plot of twenty-five acres at an annual rental of Rs. 1,500 only. The problem of funds for the building was simplified by the Government grant of Rs. 2,00,000. For ten years after, while we were collecting funds to erect the present building our college was housed in the heart of the city in its own buildings, now handed over to our High School.

The problem of a suitable name of the College worried the Council and the Life-members ever since the inception of the College. 'Poona College' the name proposed first, suggested early memories of the Deccan College: 'New Poona' which was the next suggestion struck us as a bright ideal and was adopted at once as no one could propose anything better at the time. In course of time we got used to it and have come to love it and even now there are not wanting those who do not like the change of name proposed in the present moment. We can appreciate their position but the Chiefsaheb's generosity has to be recognised and we do not see that there is a more graceful way of doing it than re-naming the College as 'Sir Parashurambhau College.' The Chiefsaheb who is the President of our Mandali showed his willingness thereon to spend on our College all that he had meant to spend at Jamkhandi if it was found possible to re-name the New Poona College as 'Sir Parashurambhau College' and conduct it as a memorial of his late revered father.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. J. R. Martin, on relief, to be Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

Mr. J. Ghosal, and Mr. W. W. Smart, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administraiton of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

With effect from the 18th October 1928, vice Mr. J. N. Bhat, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, retiring—

Mr. S. P. Badami, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. M. Jhaveri, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Badami.

Mr. N. R. Gundil, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara on reversion, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli, vice Mr. M. B. Honavar.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. H. R. Playfair.

Mr. H. R. Playfair, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. M. R. Price.

Mr. M. R. Price, on relief, to do duty as Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, M.C., on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Rustomjee Hormusji Madon to be a Delegate to sit in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. C. B. Divecha, resigned.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, Deputy Collector, Nasik, in addition to his duties, to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class in Nasik District for the trial of the case against Mr. R. B. Thorat, formerly President of the District Local Board, Nasik, and six others.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bajvant Kale to act as District Deputy Collector Nasik during the absence of Mr. Ganpat Keroba Kudav on special duty.

Dr. (Miss) S. P. Bhiwandkar, and Dr. (Miss) E. Robertson, to be, House Surgeons at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a period of one year with effect from the 1st October 1928.

On return from leave Mr. Parasuram C. Thadani, B.Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Indus Left Bank Circle.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. M. P. LeBouchardiere, on return from leave to be Additional Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. J. Hobson, transferred.

Mr. J. Hobson, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, transferred.

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier vice Mr. R. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, pending further orders.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. A. E. Caffin.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar vice Mr. W. 2E. Sutton proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Shilidy, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. F. R. Ommanney, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. R. Jacob, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. M. R. Price.

Mr. M. R. Price, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. B. V. Chimnulgund.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mrr. C. H. de V. Moss.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, on relief, to do duty as Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Mir Maqbul Khan, reverting.

Mr. J. D'Sylva, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. W. W. Clifford.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Dr. V. R. Mazurekar, has been placed on general duty at J. J. Hospital, Bombay with effect from 12th September, 1928.

Dr. R. A. Kalle, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., has been granted leave on half average pay for one year with effect from the forenoon of 12th September 1928.

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Because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY
and so it is prompt in
attending to all your demands.

MARRIED LIFE OR LEGALISED PROSTITUTION?

MARRIAGE FALLACIES EXPOSED

COUPLES SHOULD NOT SHARE COMMON BED

MAHATMAJI'S PLAIN TALK

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

William R. Thurston, according to the publisher's preface, was a Major in the United States army, which he served for nearly ten years. And, during these years, he had varied experiences in several parts of the world, including China. During his travels he studied the effects of marriage laws and customs, as a result of which he felt the call to write a book on marriage. This book which is called "Thurston's Philosophy of Marriage and was published last year by the Tiffany Press, New York, contains only 32 pages of bold type, and can be read inside of an hour. The author has not entered into an elaborate argument but has simply set forth his conclusion with just a dash of argument to support his conclusions which the publisher truly describes as 'startling'. In his foreword, the author claims to have based his conclusions on "personal observation, data obtained from physicians, statistics of social hygiene and medical statistics," compiled during the war. His conclusions are:—

1. "That Nature never intended a woman to be bound to a man for life, and to be compelled to occupy the same bed or habitation with him, night after night, in pregnancy and out, in order to earn her board and lodging, and to exercise her natural right to bear children".

2. "That the daily and nightly juxtaposition of the male and female, which is a result of present marriage laws and customs, leads to unrestrained sexual intercourse, which perverts the natural instincts of both male and female, and makes partial prostitutes of 90 per cent. of all married women. This condition arises from the fact that married women have been led to believe that such prostitution of themselves is right and natural because it is legal, and that it is necessary in order to retain the affections of their husbands."

EVIL EFFECTS.

The author then goes on to describe the effects of 'continual unrestrained sexual intercourse' which I epitomise as follows:

(a) "It causes the woman to become highly nervous, prematurely aged, diseased, irritable, restless, discontented, and incapable of properly caring for her children."

(b) "Among the poorer classes it leads to the propagation of many children who are not wanted."

(c) "Among the higher classes, unrestrained sexual intercourse leads to the practice of contraception and abortion." "IF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS, UNDER THE NAME OF 'BIRTH CONTROL' OR ANY OTHER NAME, ARE TAUGHT TO THE MAJORITY OF THE WOMEN OF THE MASSES, THE RACE WILL BECOME GENERALLY DISEASED, DEMORALIZED, DEPRAVED AND WILL EVENTUALLY PERISH" The portion put in capital letters are the author's.)

(d) "Excessive sexual intercourse drains the male of the vitality necessary for earning a good living". "AT PRESENT THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 MORE WIDOWS IN THE UNITED STATES THAN THERE ARE WIDOWERS. COMPARATIVELY FEW OF THESE ARE WAR WIDOWS." (The portion put in capital letters are the author's).

(e) "The excessive sexual intercourse due to the present married state develops in the minds of both male and female a sense of futility." "THE POVERTY OF THE WORLD TO-DAY, AND THE SLUMS OF THE LARGER CITIES ARE NOT DUE TO LACK OF PROFITABLE LABOUR TO BE PERFORMED, BUT TO EXCESSIVE, UNRESTRAINED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, RESULTING FROM PRESENT MARRIAGE LAWS." (The portion put in capital letters are the author's.)

(g) Most serious of all from the standpoint of the future of the human race is sexual intercourse during pregnancy."

Then follows an indictment of China and India into which I need not go. This brings us to half of this booklet. The next half is devoted to the remedy.

NEED FOR SEPARATION.

The central fact of the remedy is that husband and wife must always live in separate rooms, therefore necessarily sleep in separate beds, and meet only when both desire progeny, but especially the wife. I do not intend to give the changes suggested in the marriage laws. The one thing common to all marriages throughout the world is a common room and a common bed, and this the author condemns in unmeasured terms. I venture to think, rightly. There is no doubt that much of the sensuality of our nature, whether male or female, is due to the superstition bearing a religious sanction that married people are bound to share the same bed and the same room. It has produced a mentality, the disastrous effects of which it is difficult for us, living in the atmosphere generated by that superstition, properly to estimate.

The author is equally opposed, as we have already seen, to contraceptive methods.

S. Ganesan, the enterprising publisher of Madras, has obtained the permission of the author to reprint the booklet for circulation in India. If he does so, the reader can possess a copy at a trifling price. He has secured also the rights of translation.

ABSTENTION ADVOCATED.

Many of the other remedies suggested by the author are, in my opinion, not of practical use to us, and in any case require legislative sanction. But every husband and wife can make a fixed resolution from today never to share the same room or the same bed at night and to avoid sexual contact, except for the one supreme purpose for which it is intended for both man and beast. The beast observes the law invariably. Man having got the choice has grievously erred in making the wrong choice. Every woman can decline to have anything to do with contraception. Both man and woman should know that abstention from satisfaction of the sexual appetite results not in disease but in health and vigour, provided that mind co-operates with the body. The author believes that the present condition of marriage laws "is responsible for the greater part of all the ills of the world to-day". One need not share this sweeping belief with the author to come to the two final decisions I have suggested. But there can be no doubt that a large part of the miseries of to-day can be avoided, if we look at the relations between the sexes in a healthy and pure light and regard ourselves as trustees for the moral welfare of the future generations.

TURKEY TO FOLLOW ALBANIA

KEMAL TO BE PROCLAIMED KING

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.

The transformation of the Albania Republic into monarchy with Ahmed Beg Zogu at its head has become the topic of press and public decission here. A message from Angora states, that Kemal Pasha contemplates following the example of Ahmed Zogu of Albania and proclaiming himself King of Turkey. He has received numerous petitions urging him to transform Turkey from a republic to a monarchy.

BOLSHEVISM AND ISLAM

AN EXPERIMENT THAT FAILED.

The East is a University in which a scholar never takes a degree. So said the late Lord Curzon, who himself was a distinguished scholar of the same University, and he never made a truer statement writes Mr. S. H. Askari in "The Scotsman." All the modern ideas that pervade Europe at the present day owe their origin to the East. Socialism, Bolshevism, and Communism in their crude forms were all born and reared in the cradle of the East. It might be of interest to know how in the East fared the great Bolshevism movement, which is at present a menace to civilisation.

PERSIAN ORIGIN.

About the sixth century there rose into prominence in Persia a great philosopher named Muzdak. He claimed to be a prophet, and preached the doctrine of diarchy. He believed in two gods—Yazdan, the Lord of Light, and Ahrman, the Lord of Darkness. According to him, the latter revelled in bloodshed and strife, and the former loved peace and order. The two deities were in a state of perpetual warfare, and, in order to please the Lord of Light, whose votary Muzdak claimed to be, and to spite the rival god, he hit upon a plan, which in theory was calculated to put an end to all quarrels and feuds, but in practice served to aggravate them enormously.

He argued that money, land, and women were the three main causes of all strife, and that all would be well if no one could lay a claim to the exclusive possession of any of these. He nationalised all private property, and liberated women from the fetters of matrimony. He secured a large number of followers: soldiers of fortune who had nothing at stake and gallants rushed to his standard. Kai Qubad, the reigning King of Persia, favoured the new creed, and there were few who could raise a voice against it, but the state of things could not last long. Murder, robbery, and promiscuity were the order of the day.

PEOPLE DISCONTENTED.

Soon the people got tired of it, and longed for the days of private property and home life. No self-respecting woman could show herself in a street, and not even the Queens were sacred. One day, Muzdak asked the King for his prettiest wife. The King could not but consent to give her up. The Queen's son, Nausherwan, who was then a child, could not stand this, and threw himself at the feet of Muzdak imploring him to spare his mother. The young Prince's supplications moved the great philosopher, and he did not press his demand. When the old King Kai Qubad died, and Nausherwan ascended the throne he called a large meeting of the learned men of the time, and Muzdak was asked to satisfy them about the truth of his doctorines. He was worsted in the argument, and, when passing the sentence of death against him Nausherwan is said to have observed, "I cannot up to the present day get rid of the stinking odour of your dirty socks which assailed my nostrils when I implored at your feet for the honour of my mother." Reliable history has it that in one day as many as 60,000 of Muzdak's followers were put to death in Persia.

Thus ended the great movement in the East. Purged of this curse, the country soon recovered. By a Government proclamation, all the private property was restored to the former owners. People blessed the name of Nausherwan, and gave him the title of "Adil," the Just.

THE BIRTH OF THE PROPHET.

Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, was born during the reign of Nausherwan Adil, and it was his boast to have come into existence during the reign of such a just King. It would not be out of place to mention here one of the most favourite sayings of the Prophet. He used to say, "The Government or an unjust ruler is based on sand, though he be a believer, while the ruler of a just Monarch will last for ever, though he be an unbeliever." Every Moslem, who has the least regard for the sayings of his Prophet, cannot but believe that a Bolshevik Government conducted by Moslems, Christians, or Jews is foredoomed. The Prophet, on the occasion of his last pilgrimage to Mecca, delivered a long sermon to a numerous audience. In the course of this sermon he asked, "Know ye what month this is? What territory? What day?" The audience replied with one voice, "Yes, the sacred month, the holy territory, the august day of pilgrimage." The Prophet said:—"Even thus sacred and inviolable hath God made the life and the property of each of you unto the other until you meet Him again on the day of judgment." He continued:—"Let him who is present here tell this to him who is absent, and may he be that shall be told remember it better than he who had listened."

It has been recently argued from interested quarters that Bolshevism is not against the tenets of Islam, as during the time of the Prophet, and his immediate successors, the funds of "bait-ul-mal" were controlled by the State. Those acquainted with Islamic history know well that the 'bait-ul-mal' consisted of war booty and of "zakat" and "khums", the two annual contributions which are paid by Moslems under certain conditions. It has nothing to do with private property. Pan-Islamism, or the universal brotherhood of Islam, is quite different from Bolshevism or Communism.

The failure of Bolshevism in Islamic countries is a significant fact, which proves, beyond all doubt, that the inherent respect for the teachings of the Prophet is still as strong as ever in the hearts of Moslems.

HYPOCRISY OF PAX BRITANNICA

COMRADE "SAK'S" INDICTMENT.

Speaking on India, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism comrade "Sak" said:—

..."First: Seven per cent. of the people of India are literate, ninety-three per cent. are illiterate; some of the men in the Labour Party consider this only a matter of administration and would pass a law to make everybody literate and let the British Power—a foreign power in absolute control—continue; but these two things cannot happen.

"If the people are literate then the British Power cannot be there, and if the people of India are made literate British Imperialist power cannot be there. Therefore those who want to see illiteracy abolished must also be prepared to see Imperialism abolished—they cannot exist together.

DEATH TOLL.

"Then comes another picture. It was given just three weeks ago in the House of Commons by a member of the British Labour Party, Tom Johnson—he read out a report from the British medical officer stating that between five and six million people die every year over and above those who make up the normal deathrate in a backward tropical country. Now there you see the hypocrisy of what is called Pax Britannica—there at one stroke you see the humanity of a bloody revolution which would put a stop to this annual murder.

"If you analyse further the victims of Imperialism to find out who these five million people are who are killed. You will find that the largest burden of victimisation falls upon little babies and infants you will find it due to the insanitary conditions which are the result of foreign rule—the backwardness of village life where eight seven persons out of every one hundred who die never see a doctor, the herding of the workers together in the towns where infant mortality is anything between 550 and 830 per thousand.

"The Labour Party thinks the remedy simple: the Viceroy must increase the medical staff—but the Viceroy knows he would not be allowed to stop there if the people were healthy and strong. British Socialists must realise that it is not a foreign Viceroy who will extend the medical services.

"The average earnings of the working class are equal to £4 per head per annum. Now if you take that and you simply say oh, it only requires an Agricultural Department to make an improvement—that is what Tom Johnson said—then I say as I said in the House of Commons not.

"Starvation, high death rate low vitality—these are not accidents, these are the chief purposes of Imperialism."

On the question of India the Executive condemned the resolution passed by the Congress of the Second International and reaffirmed its determination to support the policy of complete national independence for India.

PROGRESS IMPOSSIBLE.

The progress and development of the workers and peasants of India, it declared, is impossible under foreign domination, and British control of India is an insuperable obstacle to general disarmament and a standing menace to world peace; the economic exploitation of the Indian workers is the root-cause of unemployment and of the lowering of standards in Great Britain and other capitalistic countries.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN JAPAN

LESSON TO THEIR INDIAN SISTERS

The Japanese women have succeeded in passing through the Diet for enforcement by the Government in the near future their petition for investment of the fair sex with public citizenship, and also in asserting the women's liberty of participating in any political organizations. As a consequence in many local cities and towns in the country, women are entitled to membership of various administrative and other systems and establishments. In Tokyo, for instance, writes M. Meta in "Young East" a female member is returned already for the Atago-cho town assemblage in Shiba ward, while in Yamaguchi prefecture out of the 20 members of the Yuzuno village agricultural society 19 are female members. Then again, in Osaka a woman has recently been appointed Head of the Osaka Public Intelligence Office, this first woman head of a public institute in Japan being Madam Yoshike Tsutsumi. The freedom of the factory girls to go out of their workshops at any time they want has been recognized by the Tokyo Muslim Company, although the factory girls have hitherto had to lead in their manufactories a practically imprisoned life for the terms contracted. The example will be followed by all the other factories in the near future. The general shipping companies have come to recognize the eligibility of women to ships' captainship, and as the first captain ever registered in this country has already been appointed Miss Tsuchiko Katayama.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A success has been secured at length by the women movers in persuading the Government authorities to estimate the sum of Y350,000 next year for the creation of the first Government Higher Technical School of Women. A private women's college called Bunka Gakuin has been established by Dr. Yoshino and other scholars interested in the women's cause, for three years' economic course for graduates from the higher girls schools, while the women's higher commercial school, the first of the kind in Japan has been brought into existence by Mr. Yoshijiro Kobayashi, principal of the Hinode Higher Girls' School. The school authorities have been persuaded to entitle women as well to the right of gaining the degree (scholastic), and already the Doctorship of Science has been conferred on Professoress Konoko Yasui, of the Tonyo Higher Women's Normal School, this being the first woman D. Sc. in this land.

SINGING TO WIN A WIFE

MELODIOUS DESERVES THE FAIR IN NEPAL

Only the melodious deserve the fair—in far East Nepal.

If you are a young Limbu tribes man and you want a wife you sing for her. Either the boy or girl will commence by singing a couplet, to which the other must reply. The couplets are composed on the spur of the moment and such succeeding one has to be an improvement on its predecessor in wit and humour.

The contest goes on until each has exhausted his or her stock of ideas. In order to win her the youth must cap the tourney with a couplet which simply leaves her gapping! If he is out sung and outwitted instead, there is nothing for him to do but run off and leave some more skilful competitor to win the fair one's hand. Incidentally the first thing the successful competitor has to do is to present his future father-in-law with the carcass of a pig as a gift offering.

The few intimate friends who attend the wedding ceremony bring their own victuals. Singing and dancing take place, during which the bride has to dance while bridegroom beats a drum.

The news of the wedding is, after a few days, broken to the bride's parents by an intermediary, who brings with him another carcass of a pig, a bottle of rum, and one rupee, with which to pacify their injured feelings. At first they make a fuss and refuse to acknowledge the union, but eventually give their consent—as a matter of course.

MAN WHO EATS 22,000 POTATOES A YEAR

FROM GREASE TO GRACE

The most sensible and readable of health books, written by Robert W. Service, author of the "The Trail of '98", is published to-day by Ernest Benn (6s. net).

"Why not Grow Young?" Mr. Service calls it, addressing the middle-aged man whose mirror is beginning to insult him. And he tells just how he reduced from 175lb. to 135lb. and is now, in his fifty-fifth year, still growing young.

"It was at Hollywood," he says, "I first became fat-conscious. Moving in movie circles the contrast between my chubby self and the youth and grace about me came ruefully home to me.

"The climax came, however, when I went to the South Seas. There in all its glory I saw the male form naturally developed. He came to regard a fat man as "that most ludicrous of God's creatures." "Health before everything" is his text. But, as he learned from his doctor, the fitness of a man of fifty is not the fitness of a man of thirty, or even of forty.

"The man who tries to make himself an athlete at fifty is probably going to make himself a corpse at sixty." said the doctor.

Simple foods, "diet without dogmatism," slow eating and gardening started him on the path from "grease to grace." Massage he regards as very valuable.

He sets out his system of simple exercises specially designed for middle-age, 2 gives sixty hints on hygiene, glorifies the bathroom, and utters some very sensible warnings in the chapter "Don't Damn Doctors."

Telling of his own experience in a vegetarian adventure, Mr. Service confesses that he eats 22,000 potatoes a year, "enjoying them the more because I sow, grow and hoe them myself."

Judging by the pictures in his book, this potato feast does not, as we are so often warned produce fatness.

But possibly it is the hoeing that does the trick. Thinking of hoeing 22,000 potatoes! No, for some of us fat is preferable to that.

"RECIPROCAL LEG-PULLING"

SIGNOR A MUSSOLINI ON PEACE-PACT

MILAN, Aug. 31.

Signor Arnaldo Mussolini referred yesterday to the Kellogg Pact in a speech evoking the past glories of Italian arms and laying stress on their preparedness for the future, which he delivered at Ghirla to 600 officers of the Fascist Militia. Signor Arnaldo Mussolini is the brother of the Prime Minister and editor of the "Popolo d'Italia." He said:—

Some wise and practical pacifists may ask us "What is the meaning of these movements of armed bodies, the tactical exercises, the great and small manoeuvres, these preparations of men and material for the war of offence and defence? Does General no longer exist? Has not the Kellogg Pact condemning war, which is considered as outlawed or at least as an instrument unnecessary to national needs, been signed only a few days ago?" Well, one must not deride this Pact, which has been signed with great solemnity by various Great Powers, Italy included. But if we want to be sincere nay severe, we ought to say that in this Kellogg Pact, and in the relative manifestations at its signing, there is a reciprocal leg-pulling, accompanied by much rhetoric and a transparent insincerity.

If we wished to be benevolent in judging it, we might say that the signature of the act at Paris, in the capital of people which for four-fifth of the last 100 years has always been carrying on wars, was a pitiable gesture which will have no influence upon the course of the history of the peoples. It is true that politics are an ugly pretence, and all this shouting against war, while every one is arming in an underhand manner, besides being an act of insincerity worthy of reproof in this 20th century, leads one to suppose that it is a question of a clever and shrewd attempt to safeguard themselves made by those nations which have already armed, and which want to avoid being troubled, and desire that no one should disturb their slow digestion of gold and dominion.

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